

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Thursday, March 31, 1994

No. 34,550

## Tokyo Edgy Over Tough Washington Trade Stance

Business Leaders See A Hidden Agenda to Erode Competitiveness

By Steven Brull

TOKYO — Japanese industrialists and economists are expressing growing fears that Washington's uncompromising push to open Japan's markets has increasingly become a campaign to erode their nation's industrial competitiveness.

"There is an element of the strategy that wants to use the strong yen to achieve economic hegemony among the advanced capitalist economies, especially in high technology," Mineko Sasaki-Smith, economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo, said Wednesday.

Her comments echoed suspicions expressed in leading Japanese newspapers over the past week that Washington has a hidden agenda to make Japanese goods less competitive throughout the world.

"What had been seen as a tool for leverage is being viewed as a means for punishment," Miss Sasaki-Smith said.

The hardened U.S. stance was clear Wednesday as the American envoy to Japan, Walter F. Mondale, criticized Tokyo's proposals this week to stimulate its economy and expand market access.

"There is virtually nothing in this document that bears on stimulation at all," he said at a breakfast meeting for U.S. executives. He said the United States hoped sanctions would not be necessary, but added, "We can't live with the status quo."

His comments came just hours after Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said the Japanese package was insufficient to reopen stalled trade talks between the two countries.

The U.S. administration's tough rhetoric has helped propel the yen to levels against other currencies that strip most Japanese products of their competitiveness overseas and deprive companies of profits on exports.

Worse, the corporate fallout spreads throughout the broader economy, exacerbating fears about job security and dampening private consumption, which represents 60 percent of Japan's gross domestic product. These repercussions contradict the expressed U.S. goals of expanding Japan's economy to increase imports and narrow the current-account imbalance, which hit a record \$131.4 billion in 1993.

Most Japanese see U.S. tolerance of a strong yen as a way to force concessions. But the coordination between goals and methods is fueling the suspicions that Washington has a hidden agenda to make U.S. goods more price-competitive than Japan's, not only at home but also in European and Southeast Asian markets.

"I don't want to say it's emotional anti-Americanism," said Hirohiko Okumura, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute, "but there is more and more momentum to criticizing American policies from a logical point of view."

Both sides were careful to keep tensions under control. Mr. Kantor said the door remained open to new proposals, while Tokyo's top spokesman pledged Wednesday an all-out effort to flesh out more specific measures ahead of the annual Group of Seven summit meeting of leading industrial democracies in July.

"It is enormously important for the Japanese government to put all its energy into compiling such measures in June," said the chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura.

Tuesday's package covered areas of U.S. concern — including promises to extend cuts in income taxes, expand public works spending and deregulation in such key sectors as autos, auto parts and financial services. But the proposal had very few specifics, trying the patience of U.S. negotiators.

"In the deregulation area, basically what you have are very generalized statements of steps that will be taken down the road which are very difficult, very vague and very difficult to analyze and may or may not lead to anything several months down the road," Mr. Mondale said.

See CHINA, Page 5

## New Cabinet in Sight, Berlusconi Now Asserts Chief Opponent in Italian Alliance Won't Fight Him for Power, He Says

By William Drozdiak

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi, the billionaire who led a rightist alliance to a startling electoral triumph that revamped Italy's political landscape, declared Wednesday that his federalist ally Umberto Bossi no longer opposed his bid to head a new government.

As he began to spell out his postelectoral ambitions for the first time, Mr. Berlusconi said he was also willing to sell off his enormous business holdings if that would alleviate anxieties about potential conflicts of interest in his nascent political career.

After meeting with Mr. Bossi for the first time since their three-party Freedom Alliance

Italian markets were cheered by prospects for an end to the political chaos. Page 13.

won the most important general elections for four decades, Mr. Berlusconi confirmed publicly that he intended to become prime minister of a rightist government if he is asked to do so by President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

"It would be logical," he said in Milan. "This is an electoral alliance. There is a party that is the biggest force within that electoral alliance and I'm the leader of that party."

"I have made guarantees to the Italian people that we will form a good government, one that will show efficiency and determination. I am sure we will achieve it soon."

Mr. Bossi sounded conciliatory after the meeting, although he did not specifically recant his earlier opposition to the prime minister's job for Mr. Berlusconi. Nor did he recant his opposition to a role for neo-fascists in the government.

"If everything goes as it should, we will rapidly be ready to give the country a government," Mr. Bossi said. "But first we have to understand properly whether there is the chance of establishing a common program."

Barely two months after entering politics,

Mr. Berlusconi steered the rightist electoral coalition, consisting of his populist movement Forza Italia, Mr. Bossi's Northern League and the neo-fascist National Alliance, to a landslide victory with an absolute majority of 366 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and a qualified majority of 155 in the 315-seat Senate.

Yet, even before the final votes were counted, the prospects that the rightist alliance could form a government were cast into doubt when Mr. Bossi insisted he could not tolerate the entry into government of the neo-fascists. He objected to their extremist background and the fact that, since they got most of their votes in the south, they would demand a continuing stream of subsidies from the wealthy north.

Mr. Bossi said Mr. Berlusconi's vast business empire, which includes three television stations, magazines, supermarkets and extensive real estate holdings, should disqualify him from becoming prime minister because he would face too many conflicts of interest. Instead, Mr. Bossi proposed that Roberto Maroni, the Northern League's leader in the lower house, take charge of the new government.

But Mr. Berlusconi suggested in a television interview that he was now prepared to dispose of his holdings, including his three television stations, which opponents claimed had been shameless in their promotion of the magnate's campaign.

"I've heard that some people have said that if I want to be prime minister, I'll have to sell my companies," he said. "Let them come forward. If someone wants to buy them, I've got nothing against it."

That promise may have softened Mr. Bossi's earlier objections. Asked after their meeting if Mr. Bossi would now accept him as head of the next government, Mr. Berlusconi replied: "I think that was the conclusion of our meeting."

On the other hand, Mr. Berlusconi said that he expected the National Alliance to take part in his government. He also held open the possibility that a Northern League representative could serve as his deputy prime minister.



## While Talks Go On in Cairo, Rocks Keep Flying in Hebron

A Palestinian youth with a slingshot hurls a rock Wednesday at Israeli soldiers in the West Bank city of Hebron. In Cairo, meanwhile, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators held a marathon session in an attempt to hammer out security arrangements for the occupied territories. Both sides said that they were hopeful, but neither side reported any substantial progress.

## In the Savage World of Stocks, Here's How to Avoid the Bear

By Brett D. Fromson

NEW YORK — You probably noticed that stocks have been off a bit lately.

An eight-week plunge has wiped out most of the market's gains this year. Since its peak on Jan. 31, the Dow Jones Industrial Average has fallen 8.8 percent, including a plunge of 72.27 points on Wednesday that took the index to 3,626.75. (Page 9) In Europe, stocks seem to be taking their cue from Wall Street. Key indexes in Paris, London and Frankfurt all dropped Wednesday. (Page 10)

Whether the current stock slide is merely a correction or a major bear market, now is the

time to get some "downside protection," as they say on Wall Street.

"Investors go through three phases in a stock market decline: complacency, concern and capitulation," said Byron R. Wien, a U.S. stock analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "We have just entered concern. Capitulation is ahead," he said, meaning heavy selling by demoralized shareholders.

Conventional wisdom on Wall Street is that in a bear market you should hang in there if you do not need the money tied up in stocks anytime soon. Mutual fund firms said Tuesday their clients were following that advice. "We got very little reaction from investors today to the market decline," said Steven

E. Norwitz, of T. Rowe Price Inc., a large fund operator based in Baltimore.

But some successful professional investors said they thought conventional wisdom was bunk.

"In between now and the long run, there are awful periods," said Michael Harkins, of the investment advisory firm Levy, Harkins & Co. "Not only will stocks be lower a year from now, but you may have unexpected financial needs requiring you to sell stocks. And then you may have less money. This is an extraordinarily overvalued stock market. It is not sensible to sit there and get run over."

Luckily, there are some things you can do

to minimize the pain that may lie ahead, according to professional investors.

First, review what you own and the reasons why. If there are stocks or mutual funds in your portfolio that have gains but that you have doubts about, then sell, Mr. Wien said. That goes for mutual funds as well. In an age when investors can switch funds in a single telephone call, professional investors said, it makes sense to move toward less market-sensitive funds in a declining market. Second, find investments that will not get hammered and transfer some of your money to them.

Some stocks fall less than others in a bear market. The only generalization that can be

made about the relative performance of sectors is that the stocks that were most popular on the way up tend to be those that are most hated on the way down.

Stanley D. Salvisen, head of Comstock Partners Inc., a New Jersey-based investment advisory firm with a perennially defensive stance, said he liked gold stocks as a hedge in large part because they have been unpopular for more than a decade. He would avoid shares in brokerage and mutual fund companies, two of the most popular stock groups in recent years.

"Those businesses were some of the great

See BEAR, Page 5

## In This Factory, Russian Reform Comes in Twists

By Fred Hiatt

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia — The Vermani noodle company joined Russia's expanding ranks of privatized firms eight months ago, and on the surface nothing much seems to have changed.

Inside the drooping 1938 factory in this large Volga River city 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow, sparrows still flit above the automatic spaghetti maker. But for Vermani's 300 workers, privatization has brought dizzying change. Their Soviet-era boss was ousted in a bare-knuckled ruckus at a shareholders' meeting. A Moscow-based mutual fund run by "twentysomethings" financiers is gobbling up stock and seeking control.

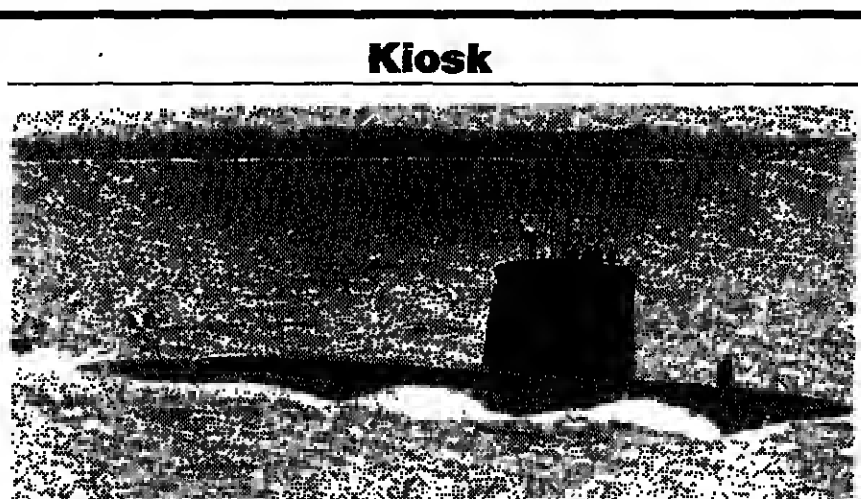
How Vermani, and thousands of companies like it, adapt to the "post-privatized" world has emerged as a key to the success or failure of Russia's reforms. Thanks to the largest national yard sale in history, more than half of Russia's work force now toils in the private sector, according to a spokeswoman for the quasi-official Russia Privatization Center.

Many critics charge that the privatization too often has been in name only — that the same Soviet-era managers remain in charge, still looking to Moscow for guidance and handouts. Without a well-developed stock market that would allow outsiders to buy in and pressure those managers, the critics charge, little progress is likely.

"The main aim has not been achieved," said Nizhni Novgorod's reformist governor, Boris Nemtsov. "Both in terms of attracting investment and replacing managers, the change has been too slow."

Yet throughout the country, the picture is decidedly mixed. A recent informal survey found that more than half of privatized firms have changed their product mix and introduced incentive-based wages, according to Maxim Boyko, head of the Privatization Center. In the first round of 215 shareholder meetings in this

See NOODLES, Page 5



The submarine Emeraude off Toulon in a 1992 photo.

## 10 Die on French Nuclear Submarine

PARIS (Reuters) — France has recalled three nuclear-powered attack submarines following an accident that killed 10 sailors aboard a fourth vessel on Wednesday in the Mediterranean, the navy said.

Rear Admiral Philippe Roy said the other submarines were being recalled because of questions about the accident on the submarine Emeraude. Admiral Roy said two of the submarines being recalled were in the Mediterranean and one was in the Atlantic.

The accident on the Emeraude, which was on a training mission off its port of Toulon, was believed caused by a pipe that burst and released steam, killing the 10 sailors who were in the engine room compartment, Admiral Roy said. He said that the accident did not cause any radioactive contamination and that the submarine was not carrying nuclear missiles.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	72.27	Down	0.85%
3,626.75		110.25	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	77.21	1.6751	1.6727
Yen	102.84	1.4785	1.485
FF	5.7237	103.125	5.723

Health/Science  
Researchers are closing in on a single-dose vaccine for children. Page 8.

Book Review  
Bridge. Page 3.

## Hillary Clinton's \$100,000 Gain: Documents Detail a Risky Roll

By Ruth Marcus and Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON — The White House has made public documents showing how Hillary Rodham Clinton parlayed a \$1,000 investment into nearly \$100,000 in less than a year by trading in cattle futures and other commodities in notoriously risky futures markets.

The Clintons' large profits in commodities trading were nearly as large as their incomes for those years and came at a time when they had virtually no assets. Commodities trading is done on margin, meaning that it takes only a small amount of money to control a large contract. But it is generally thought to be extremely risky, because if the market goes down, an investor can be liable to come up with the full amount.

A White House official said Mrs. Clinton was not risking more than she could afford because she normally had enough money in her account to cover any losses.

Jack Sander, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, said in an interview that "it is very possible" to make \$100,000 on a \$1,000 cash investment "if you are lucky enough to be in a market that has a precipitous trending move."

"And 1978 and 1979 was the biggest bull market in the history of the cattle market," he said.

Mr. Sander added that the rule of thumb that 75 percent to 80 percent of commodities investors lose money was correct.

"I believe she would have been one of those if

See FIRST LADY, Page 5

## China Offers Mild Draft on North Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — China, in a surprise move, submitted a draft statement to the other four permanent members of the Security Council on Wednesday urging North Korea to permit inspection of its nuclear sites, a council source said.

China had originally opposed any action by the council on the Korean nuclear issue, saying it should be settled through dialogue. But Beijing said later that it could consider a statement of a "mild, constructive, positive and objective nature."

It was not known whether the statement proposed by China at a meeting with represen-

tatives of the United States, Russia, Britain and France was firm enough to satisfy the other permanent council members, most of whom suspect North Korea of conducting a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

The council was working on both a resolution and a statement, in hopes that one or other might be adopted in the near future.

While a resolution would carry greater weight, it appeared unlikely that China would vote for one in any form and would at best abstain rather than use its veto. A Security Council statement, which is nonbinding, carries less weight than a resolution.

A statement issued by the council president.

on the other hand, would require the concurrence of all 15 members, including China, and thus have the advantage of presenting North Korea with a united front.

The council source noted that it was rare for China to propose the wording of a statement. Beijing usually prefers to offer amendments to texts circulated by other delegations, the source said.

The statement proposed by China contained a nonbinding text similar to one on which action was expected to be taken late Thursday, but without a key clause promising that the

See CHINA, Page 5

## Debunking William Tell, Heroism and Other Myths

By Henry Kamm

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Alps will not crumble; the watches will continue to tell time. There will be no bank accounts, and cows will still graze on mountain slopes and donate milk for cheese and chocolate.

But an exhibition in the Historical Museum of this city on the Lake of Geneva casts scorn on many other fundamentals, shared by most Swiss, that give this nation its sense of righteous self-assurance.

The theme of the exhibition is that the heroic history of the founding of Switzerland, whose

700th anniversary was celebrated with pomp throughout 1991, has almost no foundation in truth. Switzerland is not the world's oldest democracy, it contends, and it was not founded by Alpine peasants who gathered on a meadow in 1291 to defy the mighty Hapsburgs.

In perhaps the unkindest cut of all, the exhibition relegates William Tell, the national hero, to the realm of folklore.

"They invented all the great events and then put the invented figure of Tell into this landscape," Professor Werner Meyer, who holds the chair of medieval history at Basel University, said in an interview in his cluttered office.

Professor Meyer, aided by his assistants and students, is the creator of the exhibition. His role as chief proponent of the debunking school has earned him a loose-leaf binder full of angry letters, including a death threat, and abusive phone calls. Similar reactions were reported by Olivier Pavillon, curator of the Lausanne Museum.

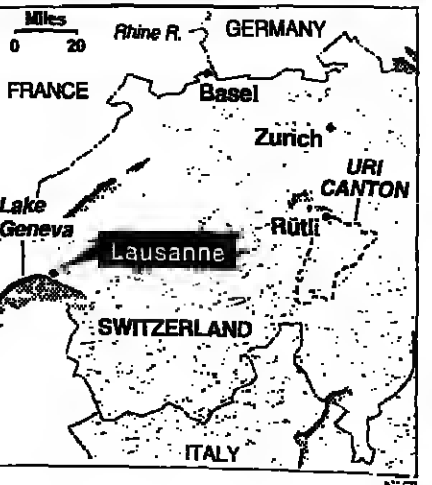
At 56, Professor Meyer could easily play the protagonist in the many Tell folk dramas that enliven the tourist season. Burly and bearded, he wore a sleeveless, sheepskin-lined jacket and a silver bull's head on a chain around his neck. His firm hands might easily have held the crossbow with which the hero of

legend was forced to shoot the apple from his son's head after refusing to kowtow to an Austrian official.

Professor Meyer and Mr. Pavillon see the Swiss who blocked this country's joining the process of European integration in a 1992 referendum as heirs of those who perpetuated the legend of Switzerland — officially known in English as the Helvetic Confederation — as a portcynae, suspicious of and armed against its neighbors.

At the entrance to the exposition, visitors are

See SWISS, Page 5



Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Moldova	50.00 Naira
Cyprus	0.2100	Nigeria	15 N.Kr.
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Orman	1,000 Riols
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Riols
Gibraltar	0.85	Rep. Ireland	1.00 R
Great Britain	0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Egypt	0.3000	South Africa	0.85
Jordan	1.00 J.D.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kenya	0.30 SH.	U.S. Mil.	1.10
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	220.00



## IRA Call for Truce Disappoints Both London and Dublin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BELFAST** — The IRA on Wednesday called a three-day halt to its campaign of violence to try to spur faltering peace efforts in Northern Ireland but the overture brought icy responses from London and Dublin.

The Irish Republican Army issued a widely expected statement, saying it was unconditionally suspending "offensive military action" for 72 hours next week as a sign of its willingness to explore "the potential for moving the situation forward."

But the group's first such ceasefire in 19 years was greeted with disappointment. Observers said it fell short of the permanent cessation of violence required under a stalled British-Irish peace initiative announced in December.

The move was the first sign of IRA flexibility over the December declaration, in which the British and Irish governments called on the IRA to lay down arms for good and join multiparty talks about the future of Northern Ireland.

But Prime Minister John Major, who was paying a surprise visit to Northern Ireland on Wednesday, said any temporary truce would be just a "brief public relations gesture."

The Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds, said in Dublin that he was disappointed.

Protestant politicians in Northern Ireland called the brief truce a

propaganda ploy designed to suggest the IRA was seriously seeking peace.

The IRA statement, issued through the group's political wing, Sinn Féin, said the unconditional truce was meant to reaffirm its desire to promote the quest for peace.

"As further evidence of this, we will unilaterally suspend offensive military action for 72 hours from midnight Tuesday, April 5 until midnight Friday, April 8," it said.

Sinn Féin's leader, Gerry Adams, called on the British prime minister for "direct and immediate talks" following the announcement.

"I call upon John Major to authorize direct and immediate talks between our party and his government representatives so that the peace process can be moved forward," the leader of the IRA's political wing said.

He said the cease-fire offered "an important opportunity to break the stalemate in the peace process."

Mr. Major said only a permanent end to violence would suffice.

"That is very much what I want. I believe it is what all people in Northern Ireland wish to see," he said after arriving in Belfast, where he was to address business executives.

"That is the message we wish to hear, not just a brief public relations gesture," he said. (Reuters, AFP)

## Major's Hold on Tories Shaken by EU Reversal

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister John Major of Britain faced a growing revolt Wednesday in his governing Conservative Party after he was forced to back down in a dispute with other members of the European Union.

Some members of Parliament and the predominantly pro-Conservative press openly speculated that Mr. Major might soon be toppled from within, just as he had helped to oust his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher.

Tony Marlow, a vehemently anti-European member of Parliament, called in Parliament for Mr. Major to "stand aside and make way for somebody else who provides authority and direction of leadership."

Mr. Marlow, who was also one of the first to call for Mrs. Thatcher's resignation, said in a radio interview Wednesday that up to 70 Conservative members of Parliament believed that Mr. Major was on the way out and were prepared to oppose him.

"I don't see how he can go on much longer," Mr. Marlow added. "He has lost the confidence of the party."

Analysts said that if the Conservatives did badly in local elections in the end of June European elections, as expected, Mr. Major might not survive the summer.

The new assault on the prime minister coincides with the introduction of a tax increase that has wounded Conservative popularity. Analysts said Mr. Major had brought the trouble on himself. Last week he threatened all-out op-

position to an EU proposal that would make it harder for individual countries to block Community legislation. In addition, he accused the leader of the opposition Labor Party, John Smith, of being "Monsieur Oui, the poodle of Brussels."

But at a meeting in Athens last weekend, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, was forced to accept a compromise that gave Britain little of the veto power it had demanded.

On Wednesday, the Daily Mail, usually a staunch Conservative supporter, ran a large front-page cartoon showing Mr. Major as a poodle being led by Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, who is mistrusted by the Conservative right. The Mail described the cartoon as a "surrender," and said the prime minister was "isolated and stricken."

The dispute has baffled other members of the European Union, who argue that voting procedures must be streamlined because of the planned entry of four more members in the Community next year. In other European nations, the controversy is presented as evidence of a crisis in the British government rather than as a crisis in the Union, although the British stand came perilously close to delaying the entry of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria.

Mr. Major's 40 months in office have been littered with political twists and turns.

He said he would keep a highly unpopular poll tax, then scrapped it.

He vowed not to devalue the pound, and devalued it six days later.

He introduced a much-ridiculed "back to basics" morality campaign, then later denied he wanted a crusade on personal morality.

He promised the government was not planning to raise taxes, then presided over one of the biggest sets of tax increases since World War II.

He declared the government would never negotiate with Irish terrorists, two weeks before it was revealed that such negotiations had been taking place for three years.



A Mexico City resident reading a newspaper whose headline leaves no doubt about the governing party's choice for president.

## For Mexico's New Candidate, a Big Leap

By Guy Gugliotta

Washington Post Service

**MEXICO CITY** — He was not the people's choice, because the people hardly know him. He was not the party's choice, because he wasn't an old pol. But he was the president's choice, and in Mexico, in the end, that is all that matters.

So Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, 42, a career bureaucrat with a doctorate from Yale in economics and a practically nonexistent public profile, became the presidential candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Mr. Zedillo is an accidental candidate, picked after his predecessor, Luis Donaldo Colosio, was assassinated at a campaign rally in Tijuana last week. Mr. Zedillo was Mr. Colosio's campaign manager. But accidental or not, Mr. Zedillo is the instant front-runner in the race for one of the most powerful elected offices in the world.

Critics dismiss him as a rather colorless technocrat and indifferent public speaker, but friends know him as a loyal soldier, an efficient bureaucrat and a valued member of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's economic brain trust.

Mr. Zedillo's job will be to convert this mixed bag of qualifications into a winning candidacy. If he cannot do it, Mr. Salinas will have to decide whether to replace him, let him lose or ensure his victory with the strong-arm tactics that have won international notoriety for his party, known by its Spanish initials PRI.

Mr. Zedillo's strongest suit going into the campaign is his link to the successes of the Salinas government, given credit for opening the Mexican economy and bringing the nation from the brink of bankruptcy to a full partnership in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Mr. Zedillo served Mr. Salinas as both budget and education secretary. That is why Mr. Salinas wanted Mr. Zedillo, and that is why he picked him. And that, in part, is why factions of the PRI do not like him.

Mr. Salinas listened to several unpleasant days of private grumbling and public statements from various groups in the PRI about how he should "democratize the party." Then he picked Mr. Zedillo anyway, and the PRI endorsed him with scarcely a murmur in about four-and-a-half hours of nearly choreographed succession ritual, culminating with Mr. Zedillo's own brief remarks.

The candidate will have to overcome the resentment that these presidential power plays inspire. Mr. Zedillo also will have to endure the feelings expressed in some PRI circles that he is just another U.S.-educated egghead who has never run for political office or bang out at party headquarters.

This does not mean he cannot learn the game. He sounded just right in his short post-nomination speech, repeatedly invoking Mr. Colosio's name and standing before a giant campaign portrait of the slain leader.

"We will not initiate a new campaign," Mr. Zedillo said. "We will continue."

Mr. Zedillo was born in Mexico City on Dec. 27, 1951, the son of a construction foreman and a schoolteacher. He joined the PRI in 1971 and held various bureaucratic posts in PRI governments until Mr. Salinas tapped him as budget secretary in 1988.

What political experience he obtained began when he took over as education minister in 1992, began modifying the curriculum and got into a fight with traditional groups in Mexico over changes in history books.

He weathered this storm and in November resigned to run Mr. Colosio's campaign.

## Balladur, Trying to Stifle Protests, Revokes His Youth Job Plan Decree

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — Hoping to forestall new student protests called for Thursday, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Wednesday revoked a government decree allowing young people to be paid less than the minimum wage and proposed instead that employers be rewarded for hiring those under the age of 25.

Thrown onto the defensive by three weeks of angry demonstrations, Mr. Balladur had suspended the decree for a week to allow time for a new policy to be drawn up. But students continued disruptive protests in many cities to press their demand for the decree's formal withdrawal.

With students preparing a new mass demonstration here Thursday, the announcement from Mr. Balladur's office had every appearance of being rushed, not least because talks between a top government official and representatives of students, trade unions and employers had barely begun.

While loudly proclaiming victory, however, many student leaders said Thursday's protest should go ahead as planned to underscore young people's demand for assured employment when they complete their studies. At present, one in four French people under the age of 25 is out of work.

The three-week-old dispute has proved costly to Mr. Balladur, whose popularity rating has fallen sharply for the first time since he took office one year ago. Having abandoned policies in face of street protests on two earlier occasions, his latest retreat has added to an image of weakness.

Further, while he intended to create job opportunities, his decree lowering the minimum wage for young people has had the effect of awakening a long-dormant and apolitical student population to the frustrations and difficulties that await them on the job market.

The so-called youth wage — varying between 30 percent and 80 percent of the \$1,000 monthly minimum wage, depending on qualifications, had been designed to encourage employers to hire young people at a time many were looking to cut costs and shrink their staffs.

On Wednesday, the government said it would instead pay companies the equivalent of \$175 per month for nine months for every young person given his or her first job. Describing the plan as "an incentive to anticipate the emerging economic recovery," it added that the subsidy would be \$350 per month for every job created before Oct. 1.

Michel Bon, the head of the National Employment Agency who was given the job of finding a substitute for the youth wage, said the program could help as many as 500,000 youths and would cost around \$1 billion in 1994 alone. The government is already struggling with a \$50 billion budget deficit this year.

The opposition Socialist Party, looking to revive itself after being drubbed in parliamentary elections last March, has jumped at the chance of exploiting the government's embarrassment. Jean Glavany, the party's spokesman, described Mr. Balladur's policies as "three steps forward, three steps back."

## Malaysia Lifts 'Schindler' Ban But Wants Cuts

Reuters

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysia lifted its widely criticized ban on the Oscar-winning Holocaust film "Schindler's List" on Wednesday, but it remained uncertain if the movie would be screened.

Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said ministers agreed at the weekly cabinet meeting to allow the film's screening in accordance with normal guidelines. These would require scenes of nudity and violence to be censored, government sources said.

Roger Pollock, managing director of the film's local distributors, United International Pictures, said in Singapore that the director, Steven Spielberg, did not want any cuts.

Mr. Anwar said the cabinet decision "is in keeping with the government's consistent opposition to all forms of suppression, oppression and atrocities, past and present."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Fears Attack on Israel Embassy

**BONN (AP)** — A threatened attack by Mideast terrorists led the police to seal off roads to the Israeli Embassy here and add protection to Jewish centers, officials said Wednesday.

The Israeli Embassy was guarded by an additional cordon of police for a second day in a row. Police spokesmen said they had received information on a plot by an undisclosed terrorist group from the Mideast.

Security also was boosted at the Jewish community's headquarters in Frankfurt, said Michel Friedman, a spokesman there. Mr. Friedman would not disclose the nature of the threat but suggested that the police had uncovered plans for a bombing attempt.

### Guatemala and Guerrillas Sign Pact

**MEXICO CITY (WP)** — The Guatemalan government and a coalition of four guerrilla groups have signed three United Nations-brokered peace documents designed to end Central America's oldest armed conflict.

The agreements, signed at the Mexican Foreign Ministry by the Guatemalan government and the guerrillas, include commitments to human rights monitoring and guerrilla demobilization, leading to a "lasting peace agreement" by the end of the year. The third document is a joint statement.

Sources said the key to breaking a three-year impasse in the talks was the guerrillas' willingness to separate creation of a "historical elucidation commission" from the rest of the pact. The commission was to investigate past human rights abuses, a large number of them committed by government security forces or government-sponsored irregulars.

### German Right Wants Jew Charged

**BONN (Reuters)** — A second German rightist party said Wednesday it wanted prosecutors to charge a Jewish leader, Ignatz Bubis, with racism and slander for accusing rightist groups of fueling neo-Nazi violence.

The National Democratic Party said it had filed a request for charges with Frankfurt prosecutors on Tuesday, the same day similar charges from another rightist leader were rejected by prosecutors in nearby Mainz.

The moves were part of a dispute between Mr. Bubis, head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, and rightist parties after the firebombing last week of a synagogue in Lübeck, the first such attack in Germany since the Nazi era. Mr. Bubis last week accused rightist parties of being the "spiritual arsonists" behind the firebombing.

### Japanese Court Upholds Gay Rights

**TOKYO (Reuters)** — A Japanese court, making the nation's first ruling on gay rights, found Wednesday that Tokyo's education board had acted illegally when it barred a group of homosexuals from staying at a city hostel.

The Tokyo District Court ruled that such a ban deprived homosexuals of the right to use a public facility and violated the principle of human rights enshrined in the constitution. It ordered the board to pay the plaintiffs 267,200 yen (about \$2,600) in compensation.

"Today's ruling clearly stated the rejection by the Tokyo government was illegal and the discrimination is unforgivable," said Takashi Kazama, 26, one of the three plaintiffs and a member of Japan's only association for homosexual men and women, called Occur. The municipal government had said it barred members of the group from the hostel in May 1990 for the same reason it banned mixed-gender groups from staying overnight in the same room.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### EU Duty-Free Allowances to Increase

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — Increased duty-free allowances for travelers entering the European Union, and for commuters within the 12-nation trade bloc will take effect Friday, in time for Easter holidays.

Under rates agreed by EU governments in February, people arriving from non-EU countries may bring 175 European currency units (\$200) worth of duty-free goods into the Union. That is nearly four times the current allowance of 45 Ecu, established in 1981.

The allowance covers not only items bought at airport duty-free shops, but also any shopping done abroad, even if the customer had already paid sales or value-added taxes on the purchases.

A bullet grazed a German tourist Tuesday in St. Thomas, the latest sign of a crime wave threatening tourism in the U.S. Caribbean possession. The tourist was hit when his bus passed a McDonald's restaurant where a fight among students was taking place, the police said. (AP)

Northwest Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said they would add almost 50 percent more seat capacity on their daily flights to Amsterdam from Minneapolis-St. Paul and Boston to meet strong demand. (Reuters)

Five British airlines called for investigations by the European Commission into links between British Airways and the Galileo computer reservation system, which they fear are giving the carrier a competitive edge. Air UK, British Midland, Jersey European Airways, Loganair and Manx Airlines said the relationship between the system and its participating airlines should be made clearer to customers. (Reuters)

Norway is planning to scrap an ancient religious ban on dancing at Easter. "We plan to put a proposal to parliament later this spring to end the restrictions," said Ole Herman Fiskes of the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs. A 1963 law in Norway, updating 1735 decrees about keeping the Sabbath holy, outlaws dancing in public, bingo, cinemas, circuses, cabarets, pop concerts and ice fishing contests at Easter, Christmas and other religious holidays. (Reuters)

Vietnam has cut the time taken to travel the Reunification Express from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City to 36 hours, down by half in five years, the Vietnam News Agency reported Wednesday. Rail authorities have invested \$3.64 million in upgrading the line. (AP)

North Korea has suspended its visa service in the Portuguese enclave of Macao for reasons unknown and is advising travelers to apply in Beijing instead, the news agency Lusa said Wednesday. (AP)

## DEATH NOTICE

Samuel P. LYON

67, a director of Radio Free Europe for 30 years, died March 24, in Wakefield, RI.

Husband of Patricia F. Lyon, he is also survived by two daughters, two sons, and nine grandchildren. He was buried in Shirley Center Cemetery, Shirley, Mass.

**THE MONKEY INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO THE ASTONISHED GUESTS by swinging from tree to tree in the lush tropical gardens beneath the balconies of their first floor suites. He made his surprise appearance last month, and has reportedly now made Raffles Hotel his home.**

A RAFFLES INTERNATIONAL HOTEL TEL: (451) 377 1888 FAX: (451) 377 1858

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JOHANNESBURG** — Nelson Mandela said Wednesday there was no possibility of delaying South Africa's first all-race elections to meet the demands of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the king of the Zulus.

"Any attempt to postpone the elections or drown them in blood cannot be countenanced," the African National Congress leader said in a speech read on his behalf at a business meeting in Johannesburg.

He made no specific reference to the carnage in Johannesburg, where 53 people were killed Monday in violence linked to a Zulu march in support of demands by the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, for a sovereign state in Natal Province and the adjoining KwaZulu homeland.

Mr. Mandela said action was necessary to provide security in Natal Province, where at least 274 people have been killed in political violence this month.

"Decisive steps need to be taken without delay," Mr. Mandela said. "The South African government should exercise its jurisdiction to end the carnage and ensure normal political activity."

"If the forces of peace act together," he said, "we might yet be saved from what would be a mutually debilitating conflict." The ANC said Mr. Mandela, 75, was

recuperating from laryngitis and could not deliver his address.

The Transitional Executive Council, which is overseeing preparations for the April 26-28 elections, gave its approval Tuesday for the government to declare a state of emergency in Natal.

King Zwelithini and the Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, are demanding an autonomous state in Natal and KwaZulu, heartland of South Africa's 8.5 million Zulus.

Mr. Mandela said the ANC was "very apprehensive about the unfolding events" in the province. The group says rampant

violence is making it impossible to have free and fair political activity.

"As everywhere else," he said, "we would prefer the administration to accept the people's right to express their political views either way."

Chief Buthelezi, who accused the ANC of planning the deaths of Zulu marchers during the violence in Johannesburg and its satellite townships Monday, has warned of more unrest if the elections go ahead in the province.

Five ANC members were executed overnight after trying to hold peace talks in a hostel controlled by Inkatha, the police said Wednesday. The talks were taking

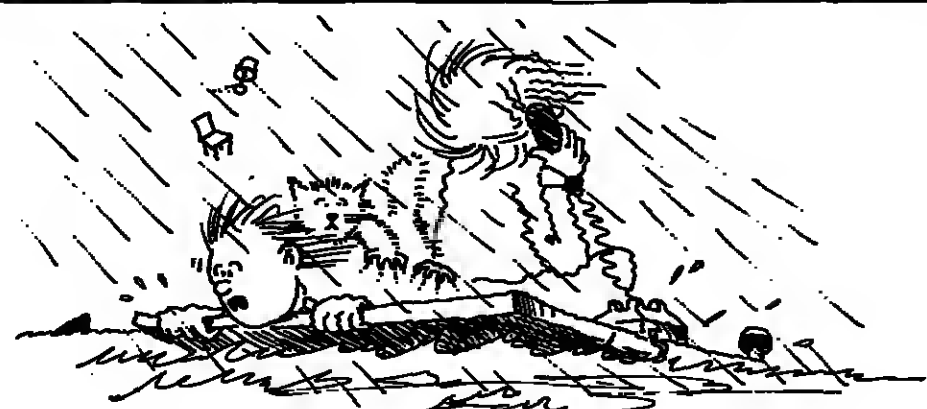
place in KwaMashu, a black township outside Durban.

Jabulani Shibe, 27, a member of the ANC group, said the five ANC members were killed by three men who said they were avenging the deaths of the Zulus on Monday.

He said he was in a group of seven men who were driven away from the hostel in a van. The attackers halted the vehicle and ordered the victims out one by one. Mr. Shibe said he fell into a ditch after a bullet grazed his skull.

As the others left the truck, "the men shot them in the head," he said. (Reuters, AP)

OVERHEARD



For heaven's sake, Grace, I know it's easy. But ya gotta stop talking up a storm.

With MCI CALL USA and MCI WORLD REACH services, reaching around the world has never been easier.

To reach around the world, use your MCI Card or call collect. Just select the number next to the country you're calling from. An English-speaking operator will put your call through to anywhere in the 50 States as well as a growing list of participating World Reach countries.

Austria	022-903-012	Ecuador	170	Italy	172-1022	Saudi Arabia	1-800-11
Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt	555-5770	Kenya	080011	Slovak Rep	00-42-000102
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland	9800-102-80	Norway	800-MCI (1800-624)	Spain	900-99-0004
Brazil	000-9002	France	19-00-19	Lebanon	425-0356	Sweden	020-755-922
Canada	001-0362	Germany	080-9081	Mexico	35-000-624-7000	Switzerland	755-0222
Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-171	Netherlands	06-022-9122	Turkey	99-0001-1177
Cyprus	080-90000	Hungary	001-800-0411	Norway	050-12912	UAE	800-11
Czech Rep	00-42-000102	India	000-127	Poland	001-190	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Denmark	8001-0022	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Portugal	0701-04-800-222	Uruguay	000-412
Domestic Republic	1-800-751-6624	Israel	171-150-2727			Venezuela	800-114-0

\*Country-to-country calling may not be available to all MCI CALL USA numbers. Certain restrictions apply. \*Wait for second dial tone. \*Available from most major cities. \*When dialing outside of U.S., dial 01 first. \*When dialing outside of U.S., the access number is 180. \*Landed separately. \*Placed calls to U.S. only. \*In some countries, public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. \*Service from public telephones may be limited. \*Rates depend on call origin and duration. \*Service available on a limited basis in Eastern Germany. © MCI International Inc. 1992. MCI, its logo and all other MCI products and services mentioned herein are proprietary marks of MCI Communications Corporation.

MCI

مكازم التحصيل



# THE AMERICAS / QUIET HELP FOR THE POOR

## Out of the Budget Trenches And Into a War on Poverty

But Clinton Team Keeps the Fight Low-Key

By Jason DeParle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has embarked on the most energetic anti-poverty effort in a generation, but it has deliberately done much of it so quietly that few people have noticed.

In an era of painfully tight budgets, the administration has added tens of billions of dollars to existing programs, a major example being the \$21 billion expansion of tax credits for low-wage workers.

The administration also has created a host of new housing, training and community development programs, which cost less than the tax credits but could set new policy directions for the poor. And while its plans to overhaul welfare and health care face significant hurdles in Congress, they would both be landmark anti-poverty efforts.

In another era, a Democratic White House might have pointed to such efforts to advertise its concern for the needy. But loath to invite unflattering comparisons to past efforts, Clinton officials take the opposite tack, bending over backward to frame their actions as part of an effort to help the broad middle class.

While mentioned often, for instance, the tax credit program was framed more as an effort to help working Americans than as a major onslaught against poverty.

In talks with a half-dozen top anti-poverty officials, the word "poverty" scarcely comes up. Instead there is talk about "children," "work" and "empowerment."

"We don't term things a lot around here as anti-poverty," said Carol Rasco, the White House domestic policy adviser. But from the get-go we've talked about work."

With near unanimity, administration officials said it would be counterproductive for President Bill Clinton to talk too much about the poorest Americans, particularly the black and Hispanic residents of violent ghettos.

The negative imagery associated with the "war on poverty" under President Lyndon B. Johnson is so great that most anti-poverty strategists endorse the middle-class wrappings, with only an occasional complaint that the nation is ignoring its racial and class conflicts.

The caution is not absolute, of course, and it may have started to give way. Mr. Clinton gave a major speech about poverty and violence in November in Memphis, Tennessee, and he returned to the theme of ghetto poverty in February when he visited a junior high school in Washington.

Beginning on Wednesday, a series of cabinet officials outlined efforts at a conference here sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for about 2,000 people who run housing and development programs.

In videotaped remarks, the president will praise their efforts "to battle poverty and cynicism." And a draft of the keynote address, by Vice President Al Gore, indicates that he will use the speech to define the administration's urban agenda. He argues that the programs amount to a "powerful approach to breathe new life into distressed communities."

Henry Cisneros, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, calls the conference a coming-out party of sorts for the administration's "urban, community and anti-poverty" policies. "It marks a maturation, so the country can see the way the president's plan comes together," he said.

The list of initiatives is long and varied. Some programs focus on needy places, like the plan to spend \$2 billion over five years on empowerment zones. The program will give tax breaks and grants to 100 poor neighborhoods with promising revitalization strategies.

Other programs seek to help needy people regardless of where they live. That is the case with the earned income tax credit, which gives cash payments of up to \$3,370 a year for families with incomes from \$8,400 to \$11,000. The payments phase out for families with higher incomes, ending for those who earn more than \$27,000.

The administration also is spending an additional \$2.5 billion over the next five years on food stamps, \$580 million on vaccinations and \$1 billion for programs to prevent foster care. Its welfare proposal, still in draft form, seeks to spend \$15 billion over five years for education, child care and work programs, though its financing remains uncertain.

## 'Women-Friendly' Congress? Still 'a Ways to Go'

By Kevin Merida

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They have been mistaken for congressional aides, denied access to members-only elevators, kept out of intelligence briefings and belittled by some of their male peers.

Amid the excitement about the record number of women elected to the 103rd Congress, some female legislators say they are frustrated by the male-dominated Washington culture, and it is complicating their work as legislators.

Though this frustration has been expressed before, a new book by a freshman representative, Marjorie Margulies-Mezvinsky, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and a recent episode involving Representatives Fortney H. (Pete) Stark Jr., Democrat of California, and Nancy L. Johnson, Republican of Connecticut, have fueled talk about whether women are properly respected in Congress.

"I think it's much more women-friendly than it possibly was," said Dianne Feinstein, a first-term senator from California. "But I think it has a ways to go."

In her book, "A Woman's Place — The Freshmen Women Who Changed the Face of Congress," Ms. Margulies-Mezvinsky says:

"While I think we've all made dents in different ways, there's just no question that it's a male bastion and we're still being treated as part of the periphery."

Since 1916, when Jeannette Rankin, a Republican of Montana, became the first woman elected to Congress, 163 women have served in the House and Senate — out of more than 11,000 lawmakers who have been sent to Washington.

Fifty-five women now are serving, a record number, compared with 31 two years ago. Still, women make up only 10 percent of the membership, and some say that their credentials as legislators have not insulated them from the kind of male insensitivities that women confront everywhere.

During a recent hearing on health care of a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, the panel's chairman, Mr. Stark, suggested that Mrs. Johnson had obtained her knowledge of the issue through "pillow talk" with her husband, a physician.

Mrs. Johnson, one of the Republican Party's leading health-care experts, had disagreed with a provision in Mr. Stark's health plan. He later apologized to her for his remark, and she dropped the matter. But several of her Republican female colleagues refused to let it go.

"It is something that's bigger than Ms. Johnson," said Deborah Pryce of Ohio, who said the apology did not go far enough. "When it's said in a public hearing to a woman, it denigrates all the women in the House and all the women in America. This is the kind of thing we just need to be vigilant about."

Ms. Pryce, a new Republican member, got 34 colleagues to sign a letter to Mr. Stark demanding a public apology "to remove the intimidating cloud of sexism that darkens your control."

Mr. Stark refused to comment further on the incident or the letter. Not a single Democratic woman signed the letter, angering some Republican women. Some Democratic women said they had not seen Ms. Pryce's letter; others said they thought Mr. Stark's apology had made the letter pointless.

Female lawmakers of both parties often are reluctant to use the charged word "sexism" when describing the slights and insults they have absorbed. But they have stories. Many are chronicled in Ms. Margulies-Mezvinsky's book.

Representative Elizabeth Furse, Democrat of Oregon, a member of the Armed Services Committee, relates how she has been stopped "by people in uniform" when she tried to enter closed intelligence briefings. Representative Maria Cantwell, Democrat of Washington, recounts how a lawmaker she did not know approached her during a House session and said he was about to have her "thrown off the floor" until he realized she, too, was a lawmaker.

Ms. Margulies-Mezvinsky takes Representative James M. Inhofe, Republican of Oklahoma, to task in the book for publicly referring to her as "that three-M girl." She describes the reference as "demeaning and pathetically behind the times."

"It's very obvious she is a female," Mr. Inhofe said in an interview. "A female is a girl. I am a boy. I don't know what's offensive about that." Rushing into the House chamber for a vote, he added: "There is still, despite what they say, a difference between girls and boys. Write that down."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who is serving her 21st year in Congress, remembers when a committee chairman told her that "if I would use my uterus rather than my mouth I could get more of my amendments passed."

Compared to that, she said, the comments of Mr. Stark and Mr. Inhofe seem like progress. "Things aren't perfect," she said, "but they're moving in the right direction."

## William H. Natcher, 84, Congressman, Is Dead

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative William H. Natcher, 84, a Democratic lawmaker who earned a place in the Guinness Book of World Records for his unbroken string of 18,401 votes in Congress, died Tuesday of heart failure.

The Kentucky congressman's death "was peaceful and in the company of his family and friends," according to a statement from his office.

Mr. Natcher was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, which controls most discretionary spending. His record 40-year string of consecutive floor votes ended March 3 when his failing health prevented him from reaching the Capitol.

A day earlier, he was wheeled onto the House floor on a gurney for what would be his final vote, in support of an oxygen bottle and intravenous tubes.

His record of consecutive votes and quorum calls earned him an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records. The House halted business to honor him when the voting streak hit 18,000 in June.

In an effort to allow him to continue his streak, House leaders postponed business March 1. The day he missed voting, President Bill Clinton visited him in the hospital and presented him the Presidential Citizens' Medal.

In his appearance and his actions, Mr. Natcher always approached Congress with the seriousness and awe he brought with him when he first arrived there at 45, on Jan. 6, 1954.

In 40 years on Capitol Hill, he never took a campaign contribution, filmed a political advertisement or even hired a press secretary.

Albert Goldman, 66, Biographer of Presley  
New York Times Service

Albert Goldman, 66, the author of no-holds-barred biographies of Lenny Bruce, Elvis Presley and John Lennon, died Monday of heart failure while traveling from Miami to London.

Mr. Goldman's "Elvis" (1981), a long work written in a supercharged, impressionistic style, provoked outrage from fans of the rock legend, who saw their idol portrayed as a self-indulgent, barely talented rube with perverse sexual inclinations and a gargantuan drug habit.

Mr. Goldman was born in Dorchester, Pennsylvania, and grew up in Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania. "Ladies and Gentlemen, Lenny Bruce!!," which was published in 1974, was praise for its portrait of a complex and difficult man.

His next biography, on John Lennon, would be different, he said, adding, "John Lennon was my idol in the rock world."



RUNNING — James B. McDougal speaking to reporters in Little Rock this week before he announced his bid for a seat in the U.S. Congress. The Arkansas partner of the Clintons in the failed Whitewater real estate deal said the controversy "revitalized" him after years of problems.

## Swamped by Backlog, U.S. Sets Plan To Speed Up Political-Asylum Process

By Roberto Suro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Asserting that the political-asylum system is suffering massive abuse, the Clinton administration has announced a package of measures designed to produce such strict and swift judgments that it will deter many from filing fraudulent claims.

Officials acknowledged this week that the asylum system might remain swamped under a backlog of cases unless the new measures produced a dramatic reduction in the number of new applications.

"That is policy-making by pious hope because the system will remain open to abuse even as it retreats from the humanitarian spirit of asylum," said Arthur C. Helton, director of migration programs at the Open Society Institute.

He was one of several critics who argued that the administration's plan is based on unrealistic assumptions and unnecessary restrictions.

Under the new rules, asylum seekers can be denied the right to plead their cases in personal interviews if asylum officers decide they are making "frivolous" cases on the basis of written applications. They would then be put into deportation hearings.

No definition of "frivolous" is included in the new regulations that go into effect after a 60-day comment period.

Applicants who do get an interview will either be granted asylum within 60 days or referred to an immigration judge under the threat of deportation. Anything the applicants say in the interviews, such as describing how they got into the country, can be used against them to justify deportation.

Other aspects of the package previously disclosed by the administration include a new \$130 application fee.

"The problem we have faced in recent years is that people with no legitimate claim to asylum are applying in record numbers, some brought by smugglers, some using fake documents, and some overstaying the visas granted to them as visitors," said Doris Meissner, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It now takes from 18 to 24 months on average to process an asylum claim, and recently the asylum system has been adding almost three cases to the backlog for every one it resolves, bringing the current backlog to about 370,000 cases.

By the end of the year, some of the officials who now handle classified documents, sources said. Lawyers at the CIA and the departments of Justice, Defense and State are all said to be drafting detailed complaints and have been asked to submit their responses to the White House within the next two weeks.

"All of them have indicated there are issues they want to talk about," said a White House official, who added that only the Department of Energy has not signaled any substantial concern.

The draft reflects a White House tilt toward greater openness since last year, when two earlier drafts were sharply criticized as too restrictive.

## Keepers of Secrets Fight the Light

WASHINGTON — The CIA and other national-security agencies are protesting a draft presidential directive that would make public within four years millions of documents stamped secret during the 1950s and 1960s, according to senior U.S. officials.

The unpublished directive is intended to fulfill a campaign promise by President Bill Clinton to promote a more open style of government and increase public access to federal documents. It would limit the types of documents that can be kept secret and, for the first time, require automatic declassification at intervals of either 6, 10 or 25 years.

The draft, prepared by the National Security Council staff and circulated two weeks ago to senior officials throughout the government, has won some praise from a handful of independent experts on government secrecy who are privy to its contents.

"It reflects a serious, good-faith effort to open up the national-security bureaucracy," Steven Aftergood, an analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, said Tuesday.

But the draft is running into opposition from some of the officials who now handle classified documents, sources said. Lawyers at the CIA and the departments of Justice, Defense and State are all said to be drafting detailed complaints and have been asked to submit their responses to the White House within the next two weeks.

"All of them have indicated there are issues they want to talk about," said a White House official, who added that only the Department of Energy has not signaled any substantial concern.

The draft reflects a White House tilt toward greater openness since last year, when two earlier drafts were sharply criticized as too restrictive.

## POLITICAL NOTES

WASHINGTON — Disappointed by an administration and a Congress that they had hoped would be better allies, lobbyists for major environmental organizations have reluctantly agreed to narrow their sights and choose their battles more carefully.

The groups had high expectations last year for tougher laws in many areas, including toxic wastes, mining, water, pesticides, wilderness preservation and endangered species.

But many glumly admitted, as lawmakers left Washington for a two-week recess, that much of the legislation was going cowherd fast, and that they were now resigned to gaining far less this year than they had expected. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, contending that increasingly favorable ratings of the Democratic Party stand in contrast to the continuing hostility of many voters to elected officials: "Something seemed to change almost permanently between the fall of Jim Wright and the House bank scandal; the tone of public discourse was altered." (WPT)

## Away From Politics

● The Cable News Network founder, Ted Turner, dismissed concerns that CNN might compromise its coverage of China after a competing network decided to withdraw BBC broadcasts from China in an apparent move to mollify Beijing. Mr. Turner, in Tokyo on a tour of Asia, pointed to CNN's aggressive coverage of the 1989 military crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in China. "We stayed there and televised until we were unplugged forcibly," he said. "A few weeks later we were welcomed back in."

● Police have a videotape recorded by a cash machine security camera of the carjacking and murder of two 19-year-old Japanese students at a supermarket parking lot in Los Angeles. The police declined to comment, but a bank spokesman said the students and whoever attacked them could be seen on the footage.

● Although most parents are advised to get their babies to sleep in their own cribs as soon as possible, a new study suggests that it may be healthier for the infants to sleep with their parents. The study, directed by Dr. James J. McKenna and Dr. Sarah Mosko of the University of California at Irvine, monitors the sleep patterns of mothers with their 3-month-old babies. "When sleeping alone, babies sleep long and, and in much too deep of a sleep," Dr. McKenna said. (AP, AFP, NYT)

## BOOKS

### RAGE AND FIRE:

A Life of Louise Colet, Pioneer Feminist, Literary Star, Flaubert's Muse

By Francine du Plessix Gray. 432 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Isabelle de Courtivron

WHEN Flaubert was writing "Madame Bovary" in the early 1850s, he chronicled this arduous, painstaking process in a remarkable series of letters to his lover, Louise Colet. He also addressed to her his reflections on the craft of literature ("The author in his work must be like God in the universe, everywhere present and nowhere visible") — maxims that have become sacred to generations of critics, writers, professors and graduate students. As a result, Louise Colet has been known in literary history chiefly as the recipient of such pronouncements, and as Flau-

bert's tempestuous and exigent mistress and muse.

What Francine du Plessix Gray's biography reminds us about is the extent to which many of these statements about literary impersonality and objectivity were made by Flaubert in these distant letters, for what he considered to be Colet's (and Romanticism's) execrable tendency to confuse art and life, imagination and reality, and against what he judged to be her facile confessional style and her feminist sensibilities. Indeed by the time she met the young Gustave Flaubert, Louise Colet was well-established as one of France's leading women poets. She had received the coveted prize of the Académie Française twice (and would receive it two more times) and was the hostess of one of the most distinguished salons in Paris, attended by luminaries such as Leonie de Lisle, Théophile Gautier and Alexandre Dumas.

She was avant-garde in her views about the freedom of women to love and work, and had consistently put these progressive ideas into

practice. After ending a mediocre marriage that had represented her "passport to Paris," she was raising her daughter single-handedly, conducting a number of affairs with talented, often younger men and, at the age of 36, enjoying the most productive phase of her writing life.

What drew this most unlikely couple together is an enigma, which du Plessix Gray attributes to their common experience of being "out of sync" with their time. Colet was Mediterranean, eccentric, combative, fiercely passionate and independent, exuberantly Romantic and an outspoken feminist. Flaubert, 11 years her junior, was an unpublished provincial, prodigiously cultivated, restrained in style and emotion, who lived with his mother near Rouen and who, by his own admission, feared (but was nevertheless drawn to) strong intellectual women. He would eventually become one of the most enduring literary figures of the 19th century, and Colet sensed it immediately.

Their relationship was everything but harmonious. Perhaps their talents were not evenly matched, but neither were their social or material circumstances. Flaubert enjoyed the support of strong male friendships and of a protective mother who ensured domestic stability. He availed himself of prostitutes and actresses who did

not make emotional demands and was able to control his time, emotions and talent. Colet, although she established some exceptional friendships, endured penurious conditions and suffered from the mockery of many of her peers. But, most of all, she dissipated her immense energy and gifts in the pursuit of passion and the business of survival.

Du Plessix Gray charts the several personalities that Colet created for herself over the course of her long and tempestuous lifetime: young muse, salon hostess, political activist, Romantic Mistress, journalist, revolutionary agitator, travel writer, even moralist grandmother.

er. Through determination, will power and what her biographer calls a "modest talent," she became an important figure of the Romantic movement. Though du Plessix Gray does not make any grand claims for Colet's oeuvre, she clearly admires the character and energy of a woman who asserted for herself the freedom of art and sexuality even though she was acutely conscious that she needed the patronage of famous men to gain entry into (and remain in) Parisian society. It was a balancing act many other talented women writers of her time knew all too well.

In the end, Louise fell through the cracks of the literary establishment and endured ostracism, most especially from Flaubert's coterie. Like other 19th-century heroines and pioneers, who were victims not only of the prejudices of their day but also of their own misguided passions for men of genius, she

tried to "have it all" and, in the process, lost much.

The image of loneliness and isolation that permeates Colet's nomadic last years is chilling, demonstrating the high price she paid for braving society's distaste for eccentric, upstart and talented women.

Isabelle de Courtivron, who teaches literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN the auction begins with three passes, the fourth player often has a delicate problem: Should he open the bidding with a borderline hand?

He knows that the points are scattered fairly evenly around the table, and that his partner is likely to be in the 8-11 range. A game for either side is most unlikely, so it is a question of a part-score.

The line of least resistance is to pass, particularly if the hand is short in spades. On the diagrammed deal from a regional event South gambled with a bid of two hearts, a weak two-bid that would normally be based on a six-card suit. The gamble would have failed if West had bid two spades, which would have succeeded, but two hearts became the contract.

The opening lead was the spade

king, taken by the ace, and South led a diamond. West might well have put up the king, but he played low and dummy's nine was finessed. East won with the queen, and played the spade jack.

West was Peter Bambrick, and he found the essential series of plays to defeat the contract. He overtook the jack with the queen, and was sure that his partner had no more: With J-10-6 East would have played the jack on the first round. But he did not immediately return a spade, which would have left East without a good play. Instead he led the club queen. This was covered by the king, and when East had scored the ace and jack he played a third club for a ruff. Now, at the right moment, West played another spade and East's ruff defeated the contract.

This helped Bambrick and his

teammates to a victory in the four-session Swiss Team Championship, which began the 1994 tournament year in Manhattan.

NORTH  
♠ A 2 2  
♥ 10 6 3  
♦ A 7 3  
♣ K 9 7 3

WEST (D)  
♠ K Q 8 5  
♥ 5 2  
♦ K 10 4  
♣ Q 5

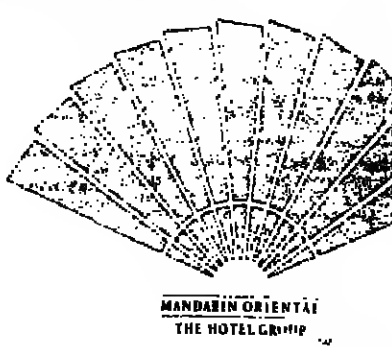
EAST  
♠ J 6  
♥ K 7 8  
♦ Q 8 2  
♣ A 3 4

SOUTH  
♠ A 10 7  
♥ A Q 9 7 4  
♦ 7 3  
♣ 10 8 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West Pass North Pass East 2♥ South Pass  
West Pass North Pass East 2♥ South Pass  
West led the spade king.

## Where to find the World's Finest Hotels and Resorts.

The Oriental, Bangkok  
Mandarin Oriental, Hong Kong  
Mandarin Oriental, Jakarta  
Mandarin Oriental, Macau  
Mandarin Oriental, Manila  
Mandarin Oriental, San Francisco  
The Oriental, Singapore  
Baan Taling Ngam, Thailand  
Phuket Yacht Club, Thailand  
Hotel Bela Vista, Macau



UK 0345 581442 • France 05 03 10 54 (toll free) • Germany 01 30 858 508 (toll free) • Spain 911 532 9307  
The "Leading Hotels of the World," Utell International, or your travel professional.

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Thomas Wallace, New York literary agent, is reading "When the Century Was Young" by Dee Brown.

"This is the best memoir of growing up during the early 20th century that I have ever read; it tells you the way America was, and no longer is, with humanity, sympathy, and total honesty."

(Lorenz Malkin, IHT)





## North Korea Officials Shed Their Kim Il Sung Badges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The ubiquitous Kim Il Sung badges long worn by North Koreans have mysteriously disappeared from the laps of Pyongyang officials at international conferences, the South's Yonhap news agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted South Korean officials who attended two recent meetings in Paris — those of the International Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — as saying the lapel badges bearing the likeness of Mr. Kim were conspicuous by their absence.

A total of 15 North Koreans attended the two conferences. Park Chung Soo, a South Korean parliament member who headed his country's delegation to the International Parliamentary Union conference, speculated that the disappearance of the badges signaled a period of transition from Kim Il Sung to his son and heir-apparent, Kim Jong Il.

(AFP, Reuters)

On May 16th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

## CHILE

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Chile's trade with NAFTA nations.
- Prospects for continued rapid economic expansion.
- Efforts to preserve Chile's natural resources.
- Profile of the world's largest copper producer.
- A gas pipeline from Argentina to Chile's main cities.

For information about advertising in this Special Report, please contact Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

**Herald Tribune**

# From War to Peace: Muslims and Croats Approve Constitution

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Muslims and Croats formally approved the constitution of their U.S.-brokered federation here Wednesday, consolidating a remarkable reconciliation between the two communities, which had been fighting a vicious war for the past year.

The new federation came into existence as an American delegation, led by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, and the U.S. chief of staff, General John Shalikashvili, inaugurated the new U.S. Embassy building in central Sarajevo, the first to open since the Bosnian conflict began two years ago this April. The federation agreement followed an accord earlier Wednesday between Croats and Serbians on a cease-fire plan, Russian and American diplomats hailed the accord as another step toward a solution of the two-year-old stalemate in Croatia and the war in Bosnia.

Serbian and Croatian negotiators agreed to withdraw their fighters a kilometer from

the long confrontation line. Heavy weapons will be pulled 10 kilometers (6 miles) from the line.

Although the agreement does not yet bring a durable peace to Croatia, it is seen as an important first step in resolving the stalemate in the former Yugoslav republic, where Croatian Serbians rebels have occupied 27 percent of the country, an area known as Krajina, for nearly three years.

The Muslim-Croatian federation was launched at the onset of what appears to be a new Bosnian Serb offensive against the Muslim enclave of Gorazde, one of the three UN-designated "safe areas" in eastern Bosnia. UN officials said "fierce fighting" was under way there, with 500 artillery shells fired into the enclave Tuesday, while the Bosnian Army commander, Rasim Delic, said the Serbs were attacking from three sides.

The chief U.S. mediator here, Charles E. Redman, is scheduled to travel Thursday from Sarajevo to Pale, the Bosnian Serb "capital," for exploratory talks with their leader, Radovan Karadzic, about a possible "union" between the Croatian-Muslim

federation and a separate Serb republic. The federation approved unanimously Wednesday is so far the main accomplishment of the U.S. diplomatic initiative in the Balkans. It was voted on after the Bosnian parliament was transformed into a constituent assembly empowered to ap-

## There were moments of tension as old friends-turned-enemies met again to make peace.

prove its constitution and began functioning in a transitional phase at midnight Wednesday.

The federation presently covers only the third of Bosnia's territory controlled by either the government or Croatian forces. But it will become the government for the 60 percent of the country's prewar population that Muslims and Croats constitute. The three-day meeting in Sarajevo of the

old rump Bosnian parliament elected in late 1990 brought together 76 former Muslim deputies, 40 Croats and seven others for the first time since January 1992.

There were moments of tension as old friends-turned-enemies met again to make peace after much bloodshed and a lot of "ethnic cleansing" of each other's towns and villages, which has turned tens of thousands of Muslims and Croats into displaced persons and refugees abroad.

The two sides also heatedly disputed whether the flag of the Bosnian Croats' self-proclaimed "republic of Herceg-Bosnia" should be displayed. In the end, both its flag and that of the "Bosnians," the name Bosnian Muslims owe wish to be called, were put up on either side of the present Bosnian one.

The effect of this was only to highlight the political, historical and cultural tensions the federation is certain to find itself under. The Bosnian flag has the colors of Islam, green and white, with a crescent in the center, while that of Bosnian Croats

features a checkered red-and-white shield similar to Croatia's.

Many ardent Bosnian Croats nationalists had favored partitioning Bosnia into three parts and the merging of the Croatian territories into Croatia proper. Some Bosnian Muslims, on the other hand, are fundamentalists who want to turn Bosnia into an Islamic republic.

The multiethnic and multireligious federation the two communities are now forming will make the goals of both these extremist tendencies impossible to fulfill.

The federation provides for power-sharing between the two communities with the president rotating each year and all ministers and their deputies chosen from different ethnic groups. Croats, who represent only 17 percent of the prewar population, will have an equal vote to Muslims in one of two houses in parliament.

With the assembly's approval of the constitution, the two communities have just one month now to agree on a new common leadership.

## Papandreu Calls Macedonian State 'Real and Present Danger' to Greece

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu says he feels compelled to impose a trade embargo on the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia because the newly independent state's policies pose a "real and present danger to Greece."

The Clinton administration opposed the embargo and named Matthew Nimetz as special mediator. Mr. Nimetz held his first meeting with the Greek prime minister Tuesday night after conferring earlier in the day with the Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov, in the capital, Skopje.

Mr. Papandreu, who will pay

his first official visit to the United States in April, explained in an interview what prompted his action.

He said he acted last month to deny landlocked Macedonia access to its nearest outlet to the sea, the Greek port of Salonika, after the recognition of the state by six fellow members of the European Union.

"Theo we knew the thing had been buried deep," Mr. Papandreu said. "There was no longer an interest in the issue, and I had to tell the world somehow that there is an issue, an issue of security, of stability in the region."

Greece denies the state on its northern border the right to call

itself "Macedonia," and the prime minister and other Greek officials refer to it as "Skopje."

Greek officials contend that the new state's choice of name and symbols of sovereignty masks a hidden ambition to lay claim to the Greek province of Macedonia and Salonika, its capital, which lies on the Aegean Sea. Mr. Papandreu

opposed the small, impoverished state represented no threat. But he cited Balkan turbulence and added that the menace came "in conjunction with other powers."

"I would prefer not to name them," he said. Greeks traditionally distrust Bulgarians and Albanians, which also border on Macedonia, and tend to see the hand of Turkey, its historic foe, in all situations in which they perceive a menace to Greece.

Mr. Papandreu repeated Greece's recognition of its neighbor's independence and willingness to help it economically. He affirmed an offer to lift the embargo if Macedonia changed its flag, which features a 16-pointed star discovered after World War II in archaeological excavations near Salonika and never before used in the Yugoslav republic, and excised from its constitution clauses that Athens interprets as claiming rights beyond its borders.

—HENRY KAMM

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Feast After Famine For Albania Viewers

Television satellite dishes are popping up on the skyline of Tirana, Albania's capital, where foreign broadcasts were long blacked out.

Sales of dishes in what is Europe's poorest country are estimated to have risen from zero two years ago to a staggering 25,000. One man was seen leaving a shop with a satellite dish strapped to the back of his donkey.

For many, a satellite dish has become a necessity. Ylber Xhameta, a 28-year-old businessman, said the dish was the second luxury item he bought, after a car, he and his family watch TV in their crowded apartment while the women do piecework tailoring.

"We can see films, concerts, sports events all day and night with the satellite," said Mr. Xhameta, Albania's lone channel, he added, "lacks many of these things."

It is a far cry from the days of Enver Hoxha, the Communist dictator who died in 1985. He watched foreign television on a

specialty installed cable, but to keep the masses from being exposed to outside ideas, he banned TV antennas, and had French and Italian broadcasts jammed.

A burgeoning community of traders constitutes the bulk of satellite-dish buyers, together with farmers and families lucky enough to have relatives abroad sending them money.

### Around Europe

Some fought in the Falklands War, others in the Gulf, now they wage a different battle. Former career soldiers now account for one in three of Britain's homeless. British forces have been reduced by 17,000 since 1990, and an additional 7,000 soldiers are set to go by the end of next year. Partly because of the great mobility of the British military — 20 moves in 20 years is not unusual — few own their own homes. More than 1,300 army flats were "illegally" occupied in 1992 by soldiers who refused to leave or by their divorced wives. The housing shortage in Britain contributes to the problem.

Switzerland has made it easier for foreigners to buy property. Laws passed 30 years ago placed tight controls on such sales, though only 5 percent of Swiss property is now in foreign hands. The new law, reports Die Welt of Hamburg, allows foreigners who live in the country or who have lived there for at least five years

to buy property. Businesses are now allowed to buy property for company use. But sales of vacation homes will be limited to 4,000 a year, and the purchase of real estate for speculation remains banned. The change comes at a time when the real estate market is particularly slack: Single-family dwellings are selling for 10 percent to 30 percent less than three years ago.

A German reporter says he was able to obtain a total of 41 days' sick leave from five doctors even though he told them he was perfectly well. Michael Stange of the daily Bild said that one doctor gave him a slip authorizing 12 days off without examining him, and congratulated him for his candor in admitting that he was not really sick. An estimated 900,000 healthy German workers call in sick each day.

The advertising world is about to invade British breakfast tables. "Eggvertising" — corporate publicity messages printed on eggs in nontoxic ink — are being tried in England for the first time this week. More than 13 million eggs distributed during the Easter holiday will bear the slogan "Wake up to BT's new daytime rate" — an ad for British Telecom. We can hear the conversations over: "I was reading my egg this morning, and..."

Brian Knowlton

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Our client is an outstanding multinational company with excellently positioned products. The company is a major player in the business of selling and servicing of long-life installations of high technical standard. Revenues are US\$ 3 billion and the number of employees exceed 30,000.

The Total Quality Management Division has the main purpose to complete and maintain the TQM organization and standards throughout the group in accordance with corporate policies and business strategies. The future Head of the division will be a member of the Corporate Management, reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

## EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT TOM

Main tasks:

- To further develop, recommend and ensure implementation of short and long term objectives and strategies in order to complete, maintain and optimize the systems and procedures of the TQM in the group
- To monitor and ensure efficiency of the TQM process in terms of organization and leadership and to ensure that group companies receive the necessary and timely support and guidance from corporate services
- To manage Corrective Actions (CA) if appropriate in co-operation with the group companies concerned
- To obtain the European Quality Award for the group
- To execute quality audits regularly

Candidates who want to combine living in Switzerland with the challenging function providing leadership and support for all aspects of TQM should immediately apply. Please send your confidential information to K/F ASSOCIATES, C.F. Meyer Strasse 14, CH-8027 Zurich, reference number 63007-10. Should you need any additional information, please call Ms Kristina Rippstein (Tel. #441-1281 0100).

**K/F ASSOCIATES**

DIVISION OF KORN FERRY, CARRI, ORBAN, INTERNATIONAL

## International Transit Engineers

De Leuw, Cather Int'l Ltd., a leading international consulting firm is seeking professional engineers for upcoming rail transit projects in Asia.

- Project Managers
- Depot Design
- Project Controls
- Tunnel Vent.
- Trackwork
- Rail O&M
- Rolling Stock
- Safety/QA

■ Traction Power (LIM/Third Rail/Catenary)  
■ Transit Signal/Communications  
■ Rail Transit Systems Engineering  
■ Automatic Fare Collection  
■ Civil/Struct./Elec./Mech./Specs.

Degree + 7-10 yrs. transit exp. + U.S. P.E. (or equiv.) desired. Send resume/CV (Priv. only) with salary history to: De Leuw, Cather International Limited, Attn: H.R. Dept., 1133 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., USA, 20005-2701.

**Deleuw, Cather**

A Parsons Transportation Company

## EASTERN EUROPE

Group Vice President

U.S. based Fortune 500 diversified company has need for seasoned international executive with experience in Eastern Europe. Successful candidate will be charged to rebuild Eastern European business with emphasis on Commonwealth states.

Ideal background would include 15 years experience, 10 of which was based in the former Soviet Union and/or eastern block countries, as a line executive with business development responsibility.

Strong background required in business development through joint ventures, licensing and direct investment arrangements. Proven record of high level business contacts in the Commonwealth and a record of achievements formulating/implementing realistic profitable business strategies, alliances, and investment plans are required. Additional requirements include Russian language capability and a technical college education.

Send credentials to:

Box D-416, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

**COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR/ MANAGER IN COSMETICS AND BEAUTY RELATED PRODUCTS IS LOOKING FOR NEW CHALLENGE.** Sophisticated, well traveled lady in early forties, excellent presentation and P.R. experience. ASSORTED Marketing and sales promotion of staff with professional follow-up, also for new ventures. Dynamic sense of responsibility, sense of organization. **LANGUAGES:** French, Dutch, English, German (conversational). Substantive job offers should be accompanied by above professional experience. Fax Belgium 32-648 22 34.

**TOP CLASS SALES AND MARKETING** perfectly bilingual European manager (French/German/English) with extensive experience in services, consumer and hi-tech products seeks position to solve your sales problems. Please base relocation in Europe and U.S. Tel. 43-33-4603 2447, Fax 4161 7674.

**ATTORNEY.** American, with experience with law firm in Paris, licensed, bilingual, experienced. Reply to Box 3565, I.H.T., 9201 Neuilly Cedex.

**GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**SEEK TEMPORARY, mature, bilingual** assistants, cv, to help newcomers settle in Paris. CV, photo to: Euro-Transit, 3 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris. Tel. 33-1-4637 93 76.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

**LEADER FRANCAIS DE LA FORMATION LINGUISTIQUE** recherche **RESPONSABLE PEDAGOGIQUE BILINGUE ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS** Profil: 30-35 ans. Formation supérieure. Réelle expérience pédagogique. Créativité, qualité relationnelle, rigueur et sens du service. Mission: en tant que directeur d'anglais, enseigner aux élèves de 30 professeurs. En contact permanent avec les clients, élaborer des formations spécifiques. Gérer par votre action, votre image et la qualité du service.

**Mercat d'adresse votre candidature** au préalable le 15/04/94 à la lettre et au fax. Envoyez un CV détaillé et une lettre de motivation à: **20-22 rue Louis Armand, 75015 Paris.**

**PACIFIC RIM CONSULTANTS** International business firms representing a newly formed consortium seeks qualified candidates to participate in a full analysis of business opportunities in emerging, high risk markets in the Pacific Rim. Our current focus is North Korea. Individuals should have current contacts, area expertise and extensive experience in the region. Compensation will be commensurate with qualifications. Principals only. Confidentiality assured. Please send resume to: **1211 Geneva 6, Geneva, Switzerland.**

**FIND WORK IN AMERICA.** Jobs available in sales, computers, advertising, medical, factories, hundreds of positions available. Call John International Inc. at +1 340 3054 Hol-

## OIL MAGAZINE IN PARIS

**JOURNALIST SPECIALIZED IN OIL ISSUES** Send CV to: APIC, 7 avenue Ingres, 75016 Paris, France.

## GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

**MOTIVATED FRENCH LADY,** working experience with U.S. companies, translated worldwide, positive, efficient and open spirit, interest in arts and culture, communication skills, organized, looking for challenging position in P.A. or including travel. Fax to Box 3574, I.H.T., Fax (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

**MARVARD MBA '90** seeks senior challenging position. Fax 617-493 5516 U.S.

## SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

**INVESTMENT COMPANY** seeks a **BILINGUAL SECRETARY** English/French, for secretarial support of its executives and translation of documents and financial documents. Profile required: English mother tongue, good general knowledge, fluency in English and French, knowledge of investment and financial markets. Send letter + CV + photo to Capital, Priv. 13, rue d'Uzes, 75002 Paris.

## EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

**LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE** in Paris & Bonn, seeks **BILINGUAL ENGLISH/GERMAN TEACHERS** for general & specialized programmes. University degree & substantial teaching experience with adults required. Reply to Box 3573, I.H.T., 9201 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**WELL ESTABLISHED LANGUAGE SCHOOL** in Paris seeks **TEACHERS** for English, German & Spanish. University degree & substantial teaching experience with adults required. Reply to Box 3573, I.H.T., 9201 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**Business School Executive** Seeking position as General Manager, Director to set up & manage language school, vocational school worldwide. Special interest for Russia & Eastern Europe. I have 25 years experience teaching school in U.S., Canada, Europe, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, France, British, Italian & Spanish. French, British, Italian & Spanish. U.S. & French citizenship. Send letter + CV + photo to Capital, Priv. 13, rue d'Uzes, 75002 Paris.

## READERS ARE ADVISED

that the International Herald Tribune cannot be held responsible for loss or damage to items sent by mail or by air. It is therefore recommended that readers make appropriate arrangements for insuring their items.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

• Free professional consultation  
• Worldwide incorporation  
• Immediate availability  
• Full featured services  
• Full administrative services

**ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTERS LTD** 19, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DF, U.K. Tel: 0204 626991 Fax: 0204 626726

**OFFSHORE COMPANIES.** For free brochures & guides Tel. London 44 21 741 1234 Fax: 44 21 748 6559

## CAPITAL AVAILABLE

**FUNDS AVAILABLE TO PURCHASE:**  
• Letters of Credit  
• Bank Guarantees  
• Other Acceptable Instruments  
• Backed by Private Investors  
• TRUST MAJOR BANKS  
• CAPITAL SUPPORT CORP. INC. (714) 757-1070 Fax 757-1170

## TAX SERVICES

**U.S./FRENCH TAX RETURNS** prepared by firm of American tax specialists / accountants. Advice to prior year returns. Mr. Signor Tel: (1) 42 18 46

## BUSINESS TRAVEL

141/Business Class Frequent Traveller to Orient/Australia/Africa/No. & S. America. Save up to 50%. No corporate, no restrictions. Inexpensive Canada. Tel: 514-341-7222 Fax: 514-341-7998

## BUSINESS SERVICES

**Now you can call the U.S. and save as much as 50% on your long distance calls or calling card plans. Call from home, office or hotel and avoid charges. Available in all countries.**

**Call now for rates and see how you can save big today. Lower rates 24 hours.**

## callback

Tel: 1/206-284-8600  
Fax: 1/206-282-4666  
417 Second Avenue West  
Seattle, WA 98119 USA  
Agents inquiries welcome

## HONG KONG COMPANIES US \$350

Operate your own fast or low cost company from the business centre of Asia. Tel: 852 648 2244 Fax: 852 648 5995

## SOVEREIGN TRUST INTERNATIONAL

4066, Pangloss Tower, Lippo Centre, 89 Queenway, Hong Kong. Tel: 852 648 2244 Fax: 852 648 5995

## SERVICED OFFICES

**Your Office in Germany** we are "at your service"

• Complete office services of two people  
• Fully equipped offices for short term or long term  
• Internationally trained office and professional staff at your disposal  
• Can be legally used as your corporate domicile for Germany/Europe  
• Your business operation can start since 1972

**Lauren Business Services GmbH** Lauch-Haus am Hohenbergpark, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Germany. Tel: (49) 240 2000 Fax: (49) 240 2001

## Real Estate in the South of France, French Riviera and Monaco

**SPECIAL HEADING, APRIL 8, 1994**

To place your classified ad or for more information, Contact the IHT in Paris: Tel: (33-1) 46 37 93 85 Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70 or your local I.H.T. Office or representative

## Herald Tribune

### PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?

**EUROPE** FRANCE (H2): Paris, Tel: (33-1) 46 37 93 85 Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70  
GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Tel: (49) 240 2000 Fax: (49) 240 2001  
IRELAND: Tel: (353) 1 234 5678 Fax: (353) 1 234 5679  
NETHERLANDS: Tel: (31) 20 123 456 Fax: (31) 20 123 457  
NORWAY & SWEDEN: Tel: (47) 22 33 44 Fax: (47) 22 33 45  
PORTUGAL: Tel: (351) 21 123 456 Fax: (351) 21 123 457  
SPAIN: Tel: (34) 91 123 456 Fax: (34) 91 123 457  
SWITZERLAND: Tel: (41) 22 33 44 Fax: (41) 22 33 45

**UNITED KINGDOM: London:** Tel: (44) 20 123 456 Fax: (44) 20 123 457  
**UNITED STATES:** NEW YORK: Tel: (1) 212 123 456 Fax: (1) 212 123 457  
BOSTON: Tel: (1) 617 123 456 Fax: (1) 617 123 457  
CHICAGO: Tel: (1) 312 123 456 Fax: (1) 312 123 457  
DALLAS: Tel: (1) 214 123 456 Fax: (1) 214 123 457  
DENVER: Tel: (1) 303 123 456 Fax: (1) 303 123 457  
HONOLULU: Tel: (1) 808 123 456 Fax: (1) 808 123 457  
LOS ANGELES: Tel: (1) 213 123 456 Fax: (1) 213 123 457  
MANHATTAN: Tel: (1) 212 123 456 Fax: (1) 212 123 457  
MILWAUKEE: Tel: (1) 414 123 456 Fax: (1) 414 123 457  
MINNEAPOLIS: Tel: (1) 612 123 456 Fax: (1) 612 123 457  
NEW ORLEANS: Tel: (1) 504 123 456 Fax: (1) 504 123 457  
NEW YORK: Tel: (1) 212 123 456 Fax: (1) 212 123 457  
PHILADELPHIA: Tel: (1) 215 123 456 Fax: (1) 215 123 457  
SAN FRANCISCO: Tel: (1) 415 123 456 Fax: (1) 415 123 457  
SEATTLE: Tel: (1) 206 123 456 Fax: (1) 206 123 457  
WASHINGTON: Tel: (1) 202 123 456 Fax: (1) 202 123 457  
WICHITA: Tel: (1) 316 123 456 Fax: (1) 316 123 457  
WISCONSIN: Tel: (1) 414 123 456 Fax: (1) 414 123 457  
WYOMING: Tel: (1) 307 123 456 Fax: (1) 307 123 457

**CANADA:** TORONTO: Tel: (1) 416 123 456 Fax: (1) 416 123 457  
MONTREAL: Tel: (1) 514 123 456 Fax: (1) 514 123 457  
OTTAWA: Tel: (1) 613 123 456 Fax: (1) 613 123 457  
VANCOUVER: Tel: (1) 604 123 456 Fax: (1) 604 123 457  
VICTORIA: Tel: (1) 250 123 456 Fax: (1) 250 123 457



## BEAR: Escape the Bite

Continued from Page 1

beneficiaries of declining interest rates," he said. "Stocks and bonds rose in reaction to falling rates and a huge amount of money fled bank deposits in search of higher yields."

He said the boom times are over for them, especially in light of the recent interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve Board.

It is a bit easier to spot mutual funds that manage down markets skillfully, according to Morningstar Inc., a mutual fund research firm based in Chicago. A few mutual funds even make money in bear markets.

One on the list that is doing well this year is Dreyfus Capital Value, managed by Mr. Salvagen. It is up about 4 percent so far this year.

Many fund managers have stockpiled cash recently, according to several fund managers. This puts them in a good position to handle redemptions without being forced to sell.

There are two basic stock investing styles — "growth," which emphasizes the shares of companies that are growing quickly, and "value," which focuses on stocks temporarily selling at a discount to their true value.

The most successful stock investors, such as Warren Buffett, combine the two styles. They buy highly profitable companies selling at a discount. That way they get strong earnings growth without paying too much.

"No one can predict a bear market, so you want a margin of safety when buying stocks," said Seth Klarman, head of the Baupost Group in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "The idea is that you pay a price low enough that something can go wrong — like a bear market — and you won't get mauled."

## SWISS: Debunking Myths

Continued from Page 1

greeted by a plywood caricature of Tell, offering a basket of real apples, and a statement by Mr. Pavillon noting that the opponents of European integration had used "the worst worst clichés on the founding of the Confederation and the porcupine spirit, as if historical research had produced nothing new."

The standard version of history, as summarized by Professor Meyer, is that, incensed over brutal repression by the Hapsburg emperor's envoys, the peasants of three cantons in central Switzerland stormed and destroyed the castles of Hapsburg satraps, and, on Aug. 1, 1291, gathered on Rütli Meadow in Uri Canton and took a solemn oath to unite against foreign oppression and form a free and democratic, egalitarian and independent state.

"That is false," Professor Meyer said. "It is not a question of interpretation but demonstrably false." He said that few historians would dispute the mythical character of the founding history.

In the version accepted by most historians, no Hapsburg oppressors lived in central Switzerland in the 13th century, nor was there an uprising. What patriotic writers described as foreigners' castles were manor houses owned by Swiss. They were not attacked but gradually abandoned for the same reason that made the Hapsburgs attach little importance to their Swiss holdings — the poverty and unproductivity of central Switzerland.

The alliance of 1291 was merely an agreement after the death of a Hapsburg emperor to unite for self-defense because the Hapsburgs had so little interest in protecting the region.

Professor Meyer said that no evidence has been unearthed that the Tell figure existed. He became linked to the founding of Switzerland through his mythical assassination of the non-existent Austrian envoy in the 15th century. In later centuries, the professor said, Tell was put through many other guises, was made to die a martyr's death, and achieved near-saintly status in the Roman Catholic Church.

The professor said he knew that he was treading on even more delicate ground in demystifying the Rütli meadow saga. So sacred is the meadow, that, when World War II began, the commanding general of the Swiss Army gathered all officers there to pledge them to defend the homeland.

"Nothing happened on Rütli in 1291 except some cows grazing," Professor Meyer said.



**RUSSIAN MINERS' PROTEST** — More than 500 coal miners gathered in Moscow on Wednesday to demand better wages. For the last few months, coal miners have been receiving only about one-third of their salaries because the industry is short of money.

## NOODLES: A Factory's Twists and Turns Show Path of Russian Reform

Continued from Page 1

area, incumbent managers were tossed out at 29 factories, an official said.

The turmoil at Vermani in some ways is what reformers in Moscow hoped for when they launched the fastest and most ambitious sell-off of state property ever attempted. The reformers wanted to break the mentality of the old Soviet five-year plans, cut industry's dependence on central planning and open the way for a new generation of entrepreneurial managers who would embrace notions of supply and demand, profit and risk.

But the Vermani story also shows tremendous roadblocks in the system that keep privatized firms from operating as a college textbook might predict. A monopoly flour supplier, entrenched state and local bureaucracies and an overall economic slump have conspired against an early rebound for the noodle plant.

If the ultimate goal of privatization was to provide jobs, increase production and build a constituency for change, Vermani cannot yet be judged a success. Its payroll has declined from 320 to 300, and it is operating at less than half its capacity, according to its new general director, Vladimir Kuzmin, 38.

Still, Mr. Kuzmin, until recently Vermani's chief engineer, allowed himself a half-smile as he explained the biggest difference now. "It's certainly not boring," he said.

From Mr. Kuzmin's spaghetti line, it is 400 kilometers and a world away to the gleaming desk of Igor Smolkin, the 24-year-old fi-

nance director of Alfa Capital. Large men guard the front door. DHL envelopes and Flofax notebooks bespeak an international connection.

When President Boris N. Yeltsin issued privatization vouchers to every Russian as a stake in the Soviet economy being dismantled, Alfa swung into action, offering to buy vouchers in exchange for shares in an investment fund. Aided by a Western-designed television campaign, Alfa wound up with 2.3 million vouchers, making it one of the largest of the new stock funds.

Using rubles and vouchers, Alfa bought sizable stakes in about 50 companies, taking positions on the boards of directors of 10. Mr. Smolkin said. Eventually, it hopes to establish a brand name linking the factories and signifying quality.

Alfa liked Vermani because it was one of the country's five highest pasta makers; because it was outside Moscow, where prices are inflated, and because it already owned modern Italian pasta-making equipment.

At the auction last June, the factory workers and managers held out more than half the stock, thanks to preferential prices built into the privatization program. The local government kept 20 percent, and Alfa emerged with about 25 percent for an investment of about \$250,000. That was enough to shake things up.

By December, Alfa's managers had decided that the incumbent general director, Alexander Kuntov, was not the man to lead Vermani into the future. And on Dec. 19, the chief engineer, Mr. Kuzmin,

forged a coalition of young workers and the Alfa fund to oust him from office.

But Mr. Kuzmin is not entirely happy. First, he said, the Saratov flour mill, still state-owned and the only supplier within hundreds of kilometers, stopped selling flour after Mr. Kuntov was ousted. The head of the mill was more interested in supporting Vermani's old director than in doing business with it, Mr. Kuzmin said.

Then the local Anti-Monopoly Committee, still worried about social unrest, clamped a 15 percent profit limit on Vermani to keep prices down, arguing that, as the only noodle maker in Nizhni, the factory constitutes a monopoly.

Meanwhile, the local bread bureaucracy, having turned itself into a "private association," offered to intercede with the Anti-Monopoly Committee to raise the profit limit to 30 percent, if Mr. Kuzmin said.

Vermani kicked back 7 percent to the association.

"To us, naturally, this is robbery," he said, explaining his refusal to pay.

But Mr. Kuzmin's biggest worry now is his backer of three months ago, Alfa Capital. In a Russian version of Main Street versus Wall Street, Mr. Kuzmin accused Alfa of unwarranted interference.

So Mr. Kuzmin has barred Alfa's representatives from strolling the factory floor, in a move he hopes will impede their stock purchases from workers. He is trying to knock one of Alfa's two representatives off the board. "We're ready to stage a fight," he said.

Back in Moscow, Alfa's financiers shrugged off the criticism. They said they hoped they would

not have to install yet another new director at Vermani, but they did not rule out the possibility.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kuzmin has hired Tetrapak to design a bright yellow box for his spaghetti, complete with a new company logo. He is advertising in underserved markets in Siberia and northern Russia. And he is seeking to attract Western investors, offering a controlling stake in his company for an investment of \$3.5 million.

"But that's just a starting offer," Mr. Kuzmin added. "We're prepared to negotiate."

## Gunmen Murder 2 Schoolgirls Who Went Unveiled in Algiers

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — Suspected Muslim fundamentalists in Algeria killed two unveiled schoolgirls on Wednesday, marking a bloody enforcement of a vow made last month that women who do not cover their heads in public would join a long list of targets that includes the Algerian Army, police, intellectuals, artists, journalists and foreigners.

The murders of the two girls, Razika Meloudjemi, 18, and Naima Kar Ali, 19, were not the first of women by fundamentalists seeking to overthrow the government. About 30 women have been killed in the last two years either because of their association with secularist causes or with men who were targets of the fundamentalists.

But the assassination of the two girls marks the first unmistakable targeting of women in a public street in the capital for failing to cover their heads.

The girls were killed at a bus station in Algiers by gunmen riding a motorbike.

A senior political Algerian figure said Wednesday that the nation was headed toward a Yugoslav pattern of dismemberment that could degenerate within a few months into warfare embroiling fundamentalists, secularists, army officers and large segments of the country's ethnic Berbers.

Said Saadi, leader of the Assembly for Culture and Democracy, spoke during a brief visit to Paris to seek popular and governmental support to retain Algeria's secularist character. The Assembly for

Culture and Democracy is a vehemently anti-fundamentalist political party that advocates total separation of mosque and state.

"It is not a secret that several self-defense groups are forming in Algeria," said Mr. Saadi. "Self-defense groups are mushrooming wherever the government appears to have resigned its functions in maintaining law and order. There is nothing that says that democrats cannot defend themselves with arms."

Giving some credence to his predictions, a secularist vigilante group called the Organization of Free Young Algerians vowed Wednesday in tracts distributed in Algiers to kill 30 veiled women and Muslim fundamentalist men. The group has taken responsibility in the past few months for acts of violence against fundamentalists.

Mr. Saadi's comments carry particular weight because his party enjoys considerable support among Algeria's 3 million to 4 million Berbers, of the mountainous Kabiliya region. While they are devout Muslims, the Berbers are nevertheless fiercely secularist and are Francophiles in their political and cultural orientations.

In the past few months, Mr. Saadi's party has also gained many adherents among secularist Algerians who oppose what he describes as "the Islamic project for Algeria." This is because Mr. Saadi is one of the few declared opponents of both the government and fundamentalists who still lives in Algeria.

These developments are taking place against the background of a heated debate in the ruling circle of army officers and civilians, according to knowledgeable Algerians and

foreign diplomats in Paris. It centers on ways of dealing with the challenge by fundamentalists, whose violence has caused the deaths of about 4,000 people in the last two years and brought a creeping paralysis over the functioning of the state.

Over the last year the insurgency has turned into a near-civil war and also brought the death and injury of at least 33 foreigners who were specifically targeted by the fundamentalists in an attempt to discourage any foreign support for the government.

According to several former and current government officials, President Lamine Zouari, an army officer installed as president in January by the group of army officers and civilians who have by and large ruled the country ever since independence from France in 1962, has begun secret talks with the jailed Muslim fundamentalist leader Abassi Madani, who heads the Islamic Salvation Front.

The front is a militant party that was officially banned two years ago after the authorities canceled the results of elections won by it and jailed most of its leadership, including Mr. Madani.

Mr. Zouari's objective, officials say, is to attempt to strike a compromise that would give fundamentalists a share in power in return for ending their campaign to overthrow the ruling group and install an Iranian-style Islamic republic.

The talks are adamantly opposed by a vast group of middle-level and senior army officers who advocate a further toughening of army and police action to stamp out the fundamentalist insurgency, senior Algerian officials said Wednesday.

## CHINA: Beijing Offers the UN a Mild Draft Statement on North Korea

Continued from Page 1

council would keep a close eye on the situation and take further action if necessary, diplomats said.

The clause is seen as a thinly veiled threat of possible future economic sanctions if North Korea does not come into full compliance in allowing inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency full access to all its nuclear installations.

The Chinese action appeared to be aimed at choosing the least unpleasant alternative of initiating a mild statement instead of accepting a tougher one proposed by other delegations, or being forced to abstain on, or even veto, a formal resolution.

In Washington, meanwhile, senior American and South Korean officials expressed confidence that the United Nations would find a way to settle the crisis.

The South Korean foreign minister, Han Sung Joo, who came to the United States after talks in Beijing, said that China would not

block a resolution that imposed "minimum requirements" on North Korea to open its suspect nuclear sites to inspection.

American officials had already said they expected that if Beijing did not support UN action, it would at least not veto it, but Mr. Han's assessment was considered authoritative after his trip to Beijing with President Kim Young Sam of South Korea.

"The Chinese are on board in the sense of discussing the form and the content of the Security Council measure," Mr. Han said at the State Department. "We're still talking." Mr. Han said. "There's no conclusion as to which way it would go. We are fairly certain about the content of either the resolution or the statement, and that means there would be certain minimum requirements. So we're quite comfortable with the way things are going now."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said the U.S. and South Korean positions were "completely congruent."

He said the United States would be working for a UN resolution, but was consulting all the parties involved.

But Mr. Christopher also acknowledged he was willing to consider a statement rather than a formal resolution because "the content is probably more significant than the form."

### Confidence in Seoul

President Kim returned home on Wednesday from a weeklong visit to Japan and China, saying he was confident that North Korea's nuclear ambitions could be thwarted without war. Reuters reported from Seoul.

"I have a firm belief we can defeat North Korea without any fighting and we can maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula," Mr. Kim said. "I confirmed to Chinese leaders that South Korea has never had any intention to absorb the North or isolate it. Rather, I told them we were ready to help the North."

## FIRST LADY: Documents Detail \$100,000 Gain

Continued from Page 1

she was trading the year before or the year after," he said of Mrs. Clinton.

The trading records for Mrs. Clinton's account at a commodities brokerage firm in 1978 and 1979 were provided to reporters on Tuesday to refute a Newsweek report asserting that she did not put up any of her own money. As recently as last Friday, the White House had declined to say how much money Mrs. Clinton invested in commodities.

"Mrs. Clinton put up her own money, invested it in her own account, and assumed the full risk of loss," said a statement issued by her press secretary, Lisa Caputo, and the White House staff secretary, John Podesta.

White House officials have said that Mrs. Clinton began the trading in October 1978, when Bill Clinton was the Arkansas attorney general and about to be elected governor, on the advice of James Blair, a close friend who was then an outside lawyer for Tyson Foods.

An official described Mr. Blair, now general counsel for Tyson, as an "important adviser" who was "active in the markets" and helped Mrs. Clinton. The official said she also "talked to other people" and read The Wall Street Journal to research her trades.

The Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday that her broker, Robert L. Bone of the Springdale, Arkansas, office of Refco Inc., was accused by commodities regulators of allocating profitable trades to some inves-

tors and losing investments to others. He was disciplined in December 1979 for "serious and repeated violations" of various record-keeping and other procedural requirements.

But a White House official said Mrs. Clinton "had no knowledge of any allocation of trades." The official added: "She lost money in that account on several trades. Beyond that, we really know nothing about it."

The White House said Mrs. Clinton traded through two separate accounts in Little Rock and Springfield.

In her main account, with Refco, she invested \$1,000 cash in October 1978, made a profit of \$5,300 the next day, and continued to reinvest the principal and proceeds. Over

three months, she had profits of \$49,069 and losses of \$22,528, making her net gain \$26,541.

The next year, Mrs. Clinton made profits of \$109,600, and lost \$36,600, for a net gain of \$72,996 from January through July, when she stopped trading. The White House indicated the difference came in the rounding off of figures.

A White House official said she stopped trading after becoming pregnant.

From her initial investment of \$1,000, her gain was \$99,537 from October 1978 through July 1979. Although the White House said Mrs. Clinton stopped trading after she became pregnant, she opened a second account, through the stockbroker Stephens Inc. in Little Rock with \$5,000 cash in October 1979, the month that she closed her Refco account. She had small net losses in 1979 and 1980 totaling around \$1,000 before she closed the account in March 1980, just after Chelsea was born.

"It was a bull market," a White House official said. "A lot of people made a lot of money."

The monthly account statements made public demonstrate just how quickly that money could pile up. From her initial \$1,000 investment on Oct. 11, 1978, Mrs. Clinton made a total of \$19,427 in the next 20 days.

"The first lady was fortunate enough to be involved in that market, which virtually doubled in price, going from 40 cents a pound in January 1978 to 80 cents a pound by April 1979," said Mr. Sander.

White House Rushes To Mrs. Clinton's Aid

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The White House defended Hillary Rodham Clinton on Wednesday against insinuations she was a money-grubber.

The presidential counselor, David Gergen, told C-Span television that Mrs. Clinton had one of the lowest salaries of partners in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Instead of going after money in that law firm, she gave a lot of her time free to various public activities," he said.

## Washington & World Business

THE OUTLOOK FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP  
WASHINGTON · APRIL 21 & 22 · 1994

The conference will assess the implications of President Clinton's foreign and domestic economic policies for international business.

ECACC

For more details, contact:

Jane Benney  
International Herald Tribune  
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH  
Tel: (44 71) 836 4802  
Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

Herald Tribune

# The best connections to the East

City	Time
Amsterdam	08:28
Berlin	09:22
Brussels	09:28
Düsseldorf	09:35
Frankfurt	09:42
Geneve	09:55
Göteborg	10:05
Hamburg	10:12
Helsinki	10:25
Kopenhagen	10:35
London	10:55
Madrid	11:00
Milano	11:15
München	11:25
Paris	11:35
Roma	11:45
Stockholm	11:55
Stuttgart	12:05
Torino	12:15
Venezia	12:25
Zürich	12:35

City	Time
Bratislava	13:45
Bucaresti	14:32
Budapest	14:45
Kiev	14:50
Ljubljana	15:10
Minsk	14:55
Moskva	15:12
Odessa	15:25
Praha	15:35
St. Petersburg	15:15
Sofia	15:40
Timisoara	16:05
Tirane	16:25
Vilnius	16:55
Warszawa	17:25
Zagreb	17:45

Departure and arrival times as of March 27 1994

If you do business with Eastern Europe, you'll probably keep running up against questions like "What's the best way to get from London to Tirana?" or "Which airline will fly me from Amsterdam to Odessa?" or "Which is the fastest connection from Milano to Bucharest?" For answers to questions like these, consult the Austrian Airlines Timetable. For decades now, we at Austrian have been operating ideally coordinated services between Eastern and Western Europe. As the table shows, the best connection between West and East will tend to be with Austrian Airlines. Any travel agency or Austrian Airlines Office will be glad to provide details of the good connections we maintain for you in Eastern Europe

Departure and arrival times as of March 27 1994

Welcome To  
Austrian Airlines



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Change, Italian Style

### Enter a Populist Right

Political upheavals tend to be messy, and Italy's ballot box purge of its postwar political class is no exception. The leaders of the victorious right-wing coalition are already headed off in contradictory directions, leading disappointed losers of the left and center to predict a rupture before a new government can be formed next month.

Whatever their hopes, this fact remains: a new, often demagogic populist right has won a decisive triumph that cannot be conjured away. The center has been utterly discredited by scandal. The post-Communist left, despite the end of the Cold War, has been unable to broaden its appeal. The rout of the main postwar parties is close to complete.

Meanwhile, what many outsiders think of as the real Italy — the dynamic, part entrepreneurial, part governmental economy that has survived, even thrived during decades of misgovernment and corruption — remains untouched, at least for now. In fact, the man who seems likely to be the next prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, is also the country's biggest media magnate, with an empire that includes merchandising, financial services and sports.

Yearning for a clean new start, Italians have paradoxically embraced a pair of parties with a dubious history and a man who incarnates both the glories and the excesses of the recent past.

The election's biggest losers were the Christian Democrats, Socialists and other allied parties that dominated governments for more than four decades. Many of their leaders face criminal charges of corruption. Almost as badly hurt was the Democratic Party of the Left, successor to the Communists. Although it finished second overall, its surprising inability to exploit the collapse of its traditional rivals leaves its future in some doubt.

The winners, alarmingly, include neofascists and other Italian regional chauvinists, classic outsiders who are now in a position to claim the spoils of office.

But the biggest winner of all seems to be Mr. Berlusconi, a man of no particular ideology who entered politics only two months ago.

His slick and professional media campaign exploited vague slogans and flattering camera angles to position its candidate as at once a radical agent of political change, a reassuringly successful business leader and the latest champion of the Christian right against the eternal Red peril. That combination proved a sure-fire formula for vote-getting. But it could turn into a confusing prescription for governing. The confusion can only be confounded by the quirky quicksilver coalition that Mr. Berlusconi rode to victory.

His main ally in north and central Italy was Umberto Bossi, who rose to prominence by urging these more prosperous areas to loosen their political and financial ties with the economically more backward south. But in the south, Mr. Berlusconi joined forces with the neofascist National Alliance, which stands above all for Mussolini-style strong central government and national unity.

On Monday night, joyous neofascists cruised Rome's Piazza del Popolo shouting "Duce" and offering straight-armed salutes. Mussolini's granddaughter, re-elected in Naples, declared the neofascist breakthrough to be "like a dream."

Grand, if somewhat unsettling theater. But Italy does have serious problems of governance. Its public debt of \$1.1 trillion is among Europe's highest, as is its budget deficit of nearly 10 percent of current output. And despite Mr. Berlusconi's personal triumph, there is a question about whether the occult business practices underlying Italy's economic successes can survive continued investigation by independent prosecutors and the railings of unpredictable partisans like Mr. Bossi.

As Italy takes its place within an increasingly integrated European Union, these issues will assume increasing importance, perhaps transcending the old divides of left and right, north and south, centralist and federalist, that shaped this election. Italy's friends abroad must hope that despite discouraging appearances, the voters' wishes for modernization, renewal and higher ethical standards will be rewarded.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

### An Unsettled Coalition

To understand Silvio Berlusconi, the leader of the right-wing alliance that won Italy's elections on Monday, imagine someone who combines the advantages of Ross Perot, Rupert Murdoch, Ted Turner — and then think a little bigger. Within two months, Mr. Berlusconi organized his own party from scratch, created an alliance with two other political parties, used his own publicity and publishing empire to craft his popular, upbeat message, and then blared it out on his own television stations, which are watched by about half of the Italian audience.

The triumph of the 57-year-old Mr. Berlusconi was made possible by a two-year corruption investigation that ensnared most of the country's political leadership and crippled the centrist Christian Democrats and their traditional coalition partners. Italy was ready for a big change. But until Mr. Berlusconi came on the scene, that change looked to be a victory of the Democratic Party of the Left — the renamed former Communists — and its allies. The centrist parties were out strong enough to beat the ex-Communists, and they had already won local elections against their other main competitors: the neofascist National Alliance and the Northern League, which wants to loosen northern Italy's ties to the rest of the country and stop the flow of tax dollars from the wealthy north to the poorer south.

Enter Silvio Berlusconi, who argued that only he could save Italy from communism. He formed his Forza Italia party and then made an alliance with the neofascists and the Northern League, promising free enterprise, lower taxes and an economic renaissance. His campaign against the old order was ironic in part because his own monopoly on private television stations was granted him largely through the good offices of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who was discredited in the very scandals that gave the newcomer his opening.

Mr. Berlusconi's victory leaves many questions unanswered. His coalition is potentially unstable because it combines three different definitions of "the right" — Mr. Berlusconi's own conservative philosophy, the neofascists' preference for a strong, centralized state, and the Northern League's federalism, rooted in a hatred of the central government. The league gets almost all its votes from the north, the neofascists more from the south. Will this not make forming a government harder than winning an election? And, next question, what does Mr. Berlusconi really want? His companies face a large debt, and his leftist opponents argued that what he wanted was simply control of the Italian state to prop up his financial empire. The voters did not agree.

Act II of this drama could be as interesting as Act I has been surprising.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## No News for the Chinese?

No serious newspaper would silence its political reporters or drop its editorial page because some powerful government objected to what the paper was saying. Newspapers often run into such objections. The good ones grudge their teeth, put up with the ban that the angry government may slap on them, and carry on unchanged.

This may not be, it seems, how Rupert Murdoch sees things. The decision of his STAR TV network to drop the BBC's news service from its satellite broadcasts to China is going to make people ask questions both about satellite television in general and about Mr. Murdoch's view of his responsibilities.

It was never going to be easy for him to make a profit on the \$525 million he put into STAR TV last year. It got harder when the Chinese government expressed its dislike of the BBC's vigorous news coverage, included in STAR's service, and then made it trickier for ordinary Chinese to get hold of the dishes they need to see satellite television. Nevertheless, Mr. Murdoch's decision is wrong.

He will no doubt say that a satellite service has to provide what its audience wants, which among other things means that a continent-wide system like STAR — it reaches from Jerusalem to Jakarta — needs to offer different things to different countries. Correct. But one of the things any audience wants, anywhere, is a supply of news and political analysis. The BBC's admirably objective supply of those things is watched with pleasure by many

other Asians. There is no reason to think the people of China do not want to watch it, too.

It is also true that a satellite network owner's relationship to his product is not always quite the same as that of a newspaper owner to his. Over China, for instance, most of what STAR earns will for some years probably come from the advertisements it carries, not from the viewers inside China; and advertisers can be loath to offend powerful governments. But this does not change the final calculation. In the end, STAR's success — and the advertisers' — will depend on providing the viewers with what they want, not what their government thinks they should have.

Some people argue that none of this matters much because, before long, the march of technology will make it impossible for governments like China's to interfere with what people see on television; dishes will get too small to snoop after, and so on. Maybe. It is also possible that the snoopers' counter-technology will get better, too. Anyway, the argument that it is all right to know now because it may not be necessary to know later is hardly one to be proud of.

At bottom, satellite television is just one more medium of communication. The rest of the media know what the rules are. Those who do the communicating have an obligation to those they communicate with. This includes an obligation to provide them, if they want it, with a source of honest news.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



## Needed, a Security Package for Russia and Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Conscious hardening of Russian foreign policy is clear after some two years of focus on domestic troubles and seeking supportive agreements with the West. The constant theme of the many Russians who spoke at a two-day conference in Paris last week organized by the Institut Français des Relations Internationales was the need to give priority to Russian national interests.

It was also clear that Moscow has not yet managed to define its interests. There are vague references to borders of the former Soviet Union, to status as a great power, but no real concept. Everything coming from Moscow these days indicates that the underlying concern is much more emotional than anything strategic or geopolitical.

Moscow, including its increasingly important military establishment, years for the standing that it feels was lost. Vladimir Adamishin, first vice minister for foreign affairs, kept stressing the demand for "full-fledged partnership" in world affairs. The enemy has no face: it is whoever wants to see Russia kept down, weak, without influence. Beyond restoring its sense of importance and capacity, Russia doesn't know what it wants.

This is a crucial opportunity for the West. It won't last long. This is a time when the West can propose the outlines of a satisfactory and safe relation which can engage the Russians, provide reassurance, and shape their strategic ideas — which are bound to emerge, if not coherently then willily-nilly, and perhaps dangerously, in response to perceived crises.

For that, the West must know what it wants and be able to offer a package with evident common advantage. It requires specific proposals, backed with understanding of Moscow's fears. That is how a brilliantly managed seven months of diplomacy brought the peaceful unification of Germany without unraveling the Western alliance. The key elements are including Russia by right in the Group of Seven, opening NATO to former satellites in Eastern Europe, and finding a formula to accept Russian involvement in peacekeeping among other Soviet successor states under international constraints.

Turning the group of the seven weightiest industrial states into a formal Group of Eight has the advantage of not being institutionalized, of providing a venue where each member can say what should be discussed, of decision by consensus, and yet ensuring worldwide recognition of eminence. It started as an economic forum, but, as Germany's Helmut Kohl has suggested, technical economic issues can be separated from political consultations.

Already Germany, France and Britain have expressed support — but without the necessary trade-off, which would be NATO assurance for the countries between Western Europe and Russia. Moscow has successfully vetoed this so far on the grounds that it would be unequal treatment, exclusionary and therefore potentially hostile.

The answer should be: "Yes, you will be treated differently because you are different. You are big and powerful, with interests in many parts of the globe. You must be at the top table, where the big issues arise and your voice has special resonance. In return, you must see that your western neighbors, who have their fears, with historical reason, can't be ignored and squeezed out." Mr. Adamishin said rightly that the best security for others is "a sturdy, democratic Russia," adding, "We have no imperial ambition." Moscow should be reminded that neighbors who feel secure are more likely to be friendly.

It is unlikely that Russia would even want to join NATO, once it gets down to a serious study of

implications for itself. That has not started yet, but already some military officials worry what being an ally of the West would mean to relations with China, Iraq, Iran and Central Asia.

The bigger issue is the "near abroad," where Russia wants some international endorsement of a special role. Realistically, it must be seen that no outside country wants the burden of intervening, and Moscow cannot be stopped if it feels that vital interests are at stake. Politically, then, there is much to be gained in endorsing a United Nations or CSCE mandate case by case.

That would provide international monitors, international rules of behavior, even possible withdrawal of the mandate if rules were violated. It would bring less risk of Moscow reconstituting the old-style Russian empire by force than refusing to accept any responsibility, letting turmoil and its response run their course.

Moscow has applied to the United Nations for recognition of the Commonwealth of Independent States — the U.S.S.R. successor states minus the Baltics — as a regional organization. It can hardly be rejected in a Europe striving for integration, by consent and cooperation, not menace and embargoes — with the "near abroad."

All three parts should be in the package, simultaneously. But it must be offered soon, before troubled heads in Moscow are lured in other, more confrontational directions in the name of national interest. The wise American expert Robert Legvold points out that advocates of "neo-containment" and "malign neglect" are making ground in the U.S. debate on what to do about Russia. They, too, must be headed off. The crossroads are now.

© Flora Lewis

## Clinton Is Wrong to Trim Support for Macedonia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The influential Greek-American political lobby has rolled President Bill Clinton back from his declared intention to establish full diplomatic relations with Macedonia, despite urgent pleas to Mr. Clinton from Macedonia's president for visible support for his tottering government.

The White House decision to delay a major foreign policy initiative backed by the State Department will add fuel to criticism of the Clinton administration for letting domestic political interests take precedence over foreign policy priorities.

Greece, fearful of the former Yugoslav republic's alleged designs on the northern Greek province that is also named Macedonia, has instituted a brutal economic blockade that could destabilize President Kiro Gligorov's centrist regime in Skopje. The Greek campaign works at cross-purposes with Mr. Clinton's decision to deploy about 300 American peacekeeping troops to help stabilize Mr. Gligorov's government.

That deployment spurred Mr. Gligorov's hopes that the Democrats would stand more firmly against the Greek-American lobby than did George Bush and Jim Baker, who re-

fused to recognize Macedonia (and lose votes) when it declared independence two years ago. Mr. Baker promised the Macedonians that they would get recognition after the 1992 U.S. election, but he was unable to deliver.

On Feb. 9, Mr. Clinton wrote to Mr. Gligorov saying that the United States would "proceed with the immediate establishment between our countries of full diplomatic relations with permanent missions" once Mr. Gligorov gave assurances about establishing a free market economy, protecting human rights and living up to international agreements.

Copies of the correspondence that Mr. Gligorov responded immediately, meeting all of Mr. Clinton's conditions. At the State Department, the veteran diplomat Victor Comras was tipped as the first American ambassador in Skopje.

That was before Mr. Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and the National Security Adviser Anthony Lake met with Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Iakovos and 14 other prominent Greek-Americans at the White House on March 9. No State

Department officer was present, although Secretary of State Warren Christopher had been urging Greece to lift the blockade immediately.

"The president told us at the meeting that he would not take the second step" of putting an embassy in Skopje "until some progress was made" in the bitter dispute between Greece and Macedonia, said Andrew Manatos, a consultant who works on Greek-U.S. relations. "The policy he outlined there is very consistent with what Greece would like it to be."

Significantly, Mr. Manatos said the president read from notes "that made it clear that he had already decided" what he was going to do. Mr. Clinton's decision was to delay implementation of full diplomatic relations, make Mr. Comras head of a diplomatic liaison office instead of ambassador, and name Matthew Nimetz as a special envoy to negotiate on Macedonia — even though the Greeks continue their blockade, and despite Mr. Gligorov's Feb. 22 letter to Mr. Clinton stressing "the urgent need for establishing diplomatic relations on the level of embassies between our two countries as perhaps

the most significant help" that Macedonia could get.

What caused Mr. Clinton to blink on Macedonia? Both supporters and detractors of Greece's position point to two politically influential presidential advisers as being sensitive to the Greek-American and other ethnic lobbies: George Stephanopoulos, the personable young Greek-American who serves as Mr. Clinton's top political aide and who was present at the March 9 meeting, and Nancy Soderberg, the director of Mr. Lake's National Security Council staff.

Ms. Soderberg served as Senator Edward M. Kennedy's senior foreign policy adviser before joining the Clinton campaign and then becoming the number three official on the NSC staff. She was deeply involved in Mr. Clinton's decision in January to overrule the State Department and grant a U.S. visa to a spokesman for the Irish Republican Army.

She denies that she spoke to the president about Macedonia. But her political background and apparent influence on the president cause heartburn at the middle levels of the State Department.

Far more is at stake in the Greek-Macedonian dispute than bureaucratic politics in Washington. The Clinton administration inherited a foreign policy world with few fixed stars, and many new states that have ethnic constituencies in America. Presidents operating in this new era — particularly one elected by 43 percent of the vote — will be tempted to lean toward domestic political factors if the call is anywhere near close.

But Greece's destructive policies are not a case of a close call. They deserve President Clinton's condemnation, not his accommodation. The diplomats, not the politicians, are right on this one.

The Washington Post

## Playing Along With Terror in Haiti

By Amy Wilentz

ALBANY, New York — A spasm of terror is convulsing Haiti, terror that recalls the Duvalier dynasty's monstrous Tonton Macoutes. It is intended to quash forever any hope for the return of Haiti's elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

In February, the UN Civilian Mission to Haiti, a human rights monitoring team, investigated 40 to 50 killings, 20 "disappearances" and nearly a dozen rapes in the capital of Port-au-Prince alone. For March, the team has already reported more than 20 deaths.

A new organization is responsible for much of the mayhem: the Front for Advancement and Progress. It has developed grotesque terror tactics, including disfigurement of corpses, wearing of hoods by attackers (a trademark of the Tonton Macoutes), burning of neighborhoods and a new phenomenon for Haiti — rape used as an instrument of political violence.

In recent weeks there has been a rash of "facial scalplings," in which the killers slit open the skin of their victim's face and remove it. Then they dump the body on a garbage heap, often in Cité Soleil — a slum in Port-au-Prince infamous for these days for its smoking pyramids of trash — as a warning to the slum's traditionally militant supporters of Father Aristide. Recently, several bodies turned up each morning amid the rubbish, some of them disfigured.

At least 10 rapes by paramilitary forces were reported last month, most of them of mothers, wives, daughters, sisters or friends of intended victims. That number may not seem high, but in Haiti, where rape used to be exceedingly rare, it is ominous because it indicates a deliberate strategy on the part of the paramilitary squads. And in Port-au-Prince, where infection with the virus that causes AIDS is a growing threat, rape is an even more potent instrument of terror.

Negotiations in Washington last month to resolve the Haitian situation were a dismal failure. The Clinton administration made a grave error by including a Haitian legislator, Frantz Robert Monde, who is closely tied to the Front for Advancement and Progress. He was there to support a U.S. State Department plan to end the crisis over Father Aristide's overthrow.

The plan did not include even a cosmetic deadline for Father Aristide's return, merely a vague provision calling for a coalition government. It endorsed a broad amnesty for those who organized the bloody 1991 coup and others involved in its aftermath.

Mr. Monde's trip to Washington coincided with the latest tide of terror in Haiti, evidence that the members of the front are not afraid of outside intervention.

In January, Mr. Monde, a former member of the Tontons Macoutes, was chosen president of the Haitian Chamber of Deputies, which is now dominated by supporters of the military dictatorship. He is a close associate of Haiti's newest strongman, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Michel François, who by all accounts largely controls the front.

Colonel François is thought to control the illegal trade in gasoline and other goods that cross Haiti's border with the Dominican Republic, which would explain why — in spite of arms and oil sanctions against Haiti — the thugs now in power have full tanks and are well armed. The Clinton administration has shut its eyes to this traffic.

It seems unlikely that President Bill Clinton wants to go down in history as the man who blocked Haiti's last chance at democracy. Yet if he continues to ignore gross violations of international sanctions, he is speeding Haiti's tumble into chaos and gangsterism.

Mr. Clinton should lean hard on the president of the Dominican Republic, Joaquín Balaguer, abandon the worthless State Department plan, denounce the terror at large in Haiti and recommit the United States to the return of Haiti's democratically elected government.

The writer is author of "The Rainy Season: Haiti Since Duvalier." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## For Major, A Damaging Climb-Down

By Roy Denman

LONDON — Over the last 50 years there have been some bad times in the relationship between Britain and a uniting Europe. Yet in naïveté and miscalculation, Prime Minister John Major's last week in Europe could bear comparison with any. He picked a quarrel with Britain's partners in the European Union on the arcane question of how many votes would be needed, after the entry of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, to trigger a blocking minority in decisions of the Council of Ministers. At present, this requires 23 of the 76 votes. After enlargement, the total number of votes will rise to 90. So 10 member-states thought the blocking minority should rise to 27 to prevent majority decision-making from being weakened. Britain refused. Mr. Major insisted that Britain's power to veto legislation should not be reduced.

There was no need to pick this quarrel. The last three times the Community, as it was then called, was enlarged the number of blocking minority votes was increased. Margaret Thatcher accepted this without flinching. Mr. Major could easily have followed suit, justifying the change to any Europhobe as a semi-automatic adjustment to prevent a wider community from being more difficult to run. He could also have emphasized the success of the negotiations for enlargement, of which he had been a leading advocate.

But for reasons of domestic politics, he decided to split a fight. The Conservative Party is split on Europe. It is struggling badly in the polls. Elections to the European Parliament are due in June. Later in the year there might well be a challenge to John Major's own position. So he decided to wrap himself in the flag. There must be no increase in the number of votes needed for blocking. He was not going to be a Brussels poodle. He was going to stand up for Britain. There would be no climb-down.

Questioned by journalists, whose reactions varied from skeptical to incredulous, Mr. Major indicated that it should not be too difficult to get his way. We were not isolated; Spain was with us. Other member-states would be willing to compromise. And if Britain did not get its way, then enlargement would just have to wait.

Discussions among foreign ministers followed. On Sunday, Britain's increasingly exasperated partners gave it an ultimatum. Either it must agree to the terms of the others (now accepted by Spain) within 48 hours, or a crisis would ensue. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd flew back, displaying, like Chamberlain after Munich, a piece of paper with a concession, if this word could be applied without a snicker: There would, in cases of dispute, be a "reasonable delay" before a vote was taken. After some agitated consultation, Mr. Major bowed to the ultimatum.

It was the most humiliating climb-down in postwar British history. The effect on Mr. Major's position remains to be seen. Anyone who announces to a crowd of lions the prospect of a feast of red meat and then later argues that a dandelion salad is just as nutritious risks not only his credibility but his skin. But the wider consequences matter even more.

Will anyone in the Union take Britain's future negotiating positions seriously? However much the British shout, their partners now know that they can be made to retreat.

When Sweden and Norwegians go to the polls later this year to vote on accession, what effect will this debacle have on those already skeptical of the Union?

Britain has demonstrated once more that it wants a different kind of Europe from the rest of the Union. The Major government wants nothing more than a free-trade area. The other countries are moving inexorably to a federation. Last week brings forward the day when Britain will be left in an outer tier, as important as the world stage as Switzerland, while the rest of the Union moves forward without it.

Paradoxically this latest row means that there will be a European foreign policy sooner rather than later. For this will be easier to agree on, as Bosnia showed, among a continental bloc. This point will not be lost on Washington.

In 1899 the German chancellor, Bernhard von Bülow, visited London. He wrote back to Berlin: "British politicians know nothing of the Continent. They know as much about conditions there as we know about conditions in Siam or Peru." But ignorance is no excuse for deliberately falling into a deep trap.

International Herald Tribune

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Albanians Attack

CETTIGNE — Another sanguinary encounter between Montenegrins and Albanians occurred on the frontier yesterday (March 29) when a body of the latter numbering several thousands attacked the Montenegrin village on the border of the Civieva Zem district, killing four of the inhabitants and wounding seven. The fighting lasted all day. The losses of the Albanians is not known.

### 1919: League Objections

PARIS — The twelve American Congressmen in Paris to get a close view of the Peace Conference were received by President Wilson yesterday (March 30). They told President Wilson that a vast majority of Americans favor a League of Nations, believing that only through such an international arrangement can future wars be prevented. However, there were two major objections which might result in the League being rejected by

the United States: The failure properly to protect the Monroe Doctrine and the absence of a provision setting forth that in minor intra-European disturbances the United States shall not have primary responsibility. Americans do not want a situation to arise in which American forces might have to be deployed in settling a small Balkan war or disturbance.

### 1944: Rumanian Peace?

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The Rumanian government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu sent Prince Barbu Stirbey to Cairo "with the definite mission" to sound out the possibilities of peace with Russia and the western Allies, a well-informed Balkan source here said today (March 30). This source said Prince Stirbey's mission was approved by the Antonescu government and by the opposition parties, which he added, apparently have been forced by public opinion in Rumania to look for a way out of the war.

### International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1857

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher &amp; Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor &amp; Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL AUB, KATHARINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES MCLEOD, Advertising Director

JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@euronline

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334

Ming, Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krampeit, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-9222-1188. Fax: 852-4222-1190

Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10123 Frankfurt/AM. Tel. (49) 72 67 33. Fax: (49) 72 73 10

Pres. U.S.: Michael Garry, 930 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3900. Fax: (212) 752-8785

U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax: (071) 240-2254

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000.000 FRS. N° 23.021.126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1994, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 1294-0022

مكتبة الأصيل



OPINION

# White House Backbiting Turns Bill's Friends Bitter

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — The White House controversy has set off a quiet civil war inside the Clinton government, deepening factional rivalries and creating opportunities for shifts in the internal balances of power. For President Bill Clinton, getting Whitewater under control will now have to include pacifying his own administration.

The good news for Mr. Clinton is that his effective performance at last week's news conference reassured many of his own appointees, not to mention Democrats in Congress, and sent his poll ratings back up. But characteristically, everyone is blaming everyone else for the foul-ups that delayed his public embrace of openness.

Factionalism, of course, affects every administration, and Mr. Clinton's was bound to have more of it than most. Because Mr. Clinton believes, correctly, that a successful Democratic presidency will necessarily mix policies of the center and the left, he is always in a position to disappoint some group whose support he ultimately needs.

The administration has also been divided by fights over the budget between those who saw deficit reduction as the highest priority and others who feared that too heavy an emphasis on deficit reduction would leave Mr. Clinton with no money to spend on innovations in domestic policy.

Having the broad spectrum of Democratic opinion represented in his government is, in the end, a healthy thing for Mr. Clinton. But the sour mood created by Whitewater has given fac-



... Not to mention the state of the staff.

was probably felt most keenly by George Stephanopoulos, the Clinton adviser who, the Washington Post reported, blew up at the decision of the Resolution Trust Corporation to hire Jay Stephens to handle cases involving Madison Guaranty. That is the savings and loan whose owner was the Clinton's partner in Whitewater. Mr. Stephanopoulos emerged as the heavy who waited to know if Mr. Stephens, a partisan Republican and vocal Clinton foe, could be dumped. Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman emerged as the reasonable voice who stopped anyone from sacking Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Stephanopoulos came out of the weekend whole because he is well-liked, because even Republicans understood his ire, and because nothing happened to Mr. Stephens. But the episode showed how damaging the internal maneuvering and responsibility-passing over Whitewater can be. Mr. Stephanopoulos's friends are mad about the leaks against him. Mr. Altman feels aggrieved because of what he saw as undue pressure from the White House to keep his job as acting head of the RTC even after he thought it appropriate to recuse himself.

For all the problems Mr. Clinton faces, last week bought him time. By answering questions quietly and without rancor toward the press or the Republicans, he undermined the perception that he was trying to hide something. Representative Jim Leach, the Republican whose reputation for bipartisanship has given his charges against Mr. Clinton added credibility, is increasingly being treated as a par-

# Who Says I'm Welcome? Just Give Me the Number

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — I am beginning to hate the phone company. What vexes me is that little announcement that "get here in Washington when that information" (411). "Welcome to Bell Atlantic," a smooth voice says. Then come four ethereal tones, sounds associated with space exploration and

## MEANWHILE

silly video games and then — wow! — a real person. The whole thing leaves me fuming. All I want is the number — fast. But you cannot get the number — fast. The person answering your request transfers you back to the computer, which tells you "the number you have requested" — and then comes the number itself — can be automatically dialed for an additional 35 cents. Where once you simply called for a number and got it (fast!), you now have to sit through that silly, pretentious "Welcome to Bell Atlantic" greeting, followed by the announcement of a service you could not possibly want.

The whole silly, pretentious, grating package has gotten under my skin. First of all, what does "Welcome to Bell Atlantic" mean? It means about as much as if you got some sort of welcome message when you plugged in your toaster. Soon, there'll be a computer chip in the sink, welcoming you to the water system, and one on the stove, saying "the gas company welcomes you." You'll get messages when taking a shower or flushing the toilet, making a hard-boiled egg or grinding coffee.

Who is welcoming me to Bell Atlantic? Who is this person? There is no person. Give me a name. Where is Bell Atlantic? Who is Bell Atlantic? Better yet, who

cares? Just give me the damned number. Ah, no. We are experiencing the grand disquieting of America, the escalation of the mundane and the prosaic into inflated nonsense. This is why there are no salesmen anymore. They are all sales associates or sales representatives. Garbage men are gone. So, too, are stewards or stewards or, for that matter, reporters. We are all journalists.

Everyone has a business card and a title. A phony prestige has been bestowed on the lowly, often in lieu of money. Work has been devalued, position exalted and the making of money disguised as the offering of a humanitarian service. Every company has a slogan. It's not "GE, out to make a buck," but "GE, we bring good things to life."

The ordinary act of asking for a telephone number has been bloated into something else — the entering of the information highway. You are not just asking for a number, you are connecting to a network that can, with a modem and the right software, "access" the world. The more distant the company has become, the less it really cares about you, the more it pretends closeness, intimacy: "Welcome."

"Why, thank you. It's an honor to be here."

Only where is "here"? "Here" is a hothouse. It is a place of contradictory messages, of crossed signals, of the sort of exorcismic behavior that brings festering, towering anger. You call an airline and you get a message. You're told how much your call means to the airline. If that is the case, you wonder, then why don't they have enough people to answer the phones? My ATM machine thanks me for taking out money. Who is thanking me? A machine? A collection of chips and wires? C'mon. "One moment while I work on your request," some machines say. "For you don't even exist. You have no soul. You have never sinned, been depressed, loved, hated or had a hang-over. Who are you to say 'I'?"

I have become obsessed with keeping the direct phone numbers of everyone I know, just to avoid going through the voice mail system. Always, everywhere, an automated voice tells me how much my business is valued and how wonderful I am, but if that is the case, why do I get the run-around? Why can't I talk to someone who will listen to what I have to say and then do something about it?

You can see now why I hate the phone company. It has come to represent everything false and pompous in American life, a barrier of electronic chatter that seems to get in your way whenever you want to do something, a layer of false sincerity — an electronic version of that meaningless phrase, "Have a nice day."

As you by now can tell, I most certainly will not.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Mexican Revolutions

Regarding "Time for Another, Different Revolution" (Opinion, March 29) by Dick J. Reavis:

Luis Donaldo Colosio's death is a genuine tragedy, but it will have little impact on Mexico's modernization effort, precisely because of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which Mr. Reavis mistakenly blames for much of the recent unrest in Mexico.

It is because of NAFTA that, instead of quickly crushing the small band of peasant guerrillas known as the Zapatistas, Mexico's governing party has agreed to reforms that would end its 65-year-old hold on absolute power. It is as if China had sent flowers instead of tanks into the ranks of student protesters in Tiananmen Square.

The difference between Mexico in 1994 and China in 1989 is NAFTA. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari be-

lieves that NAFTA will do for Mexico what Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal did for the America of the 1930s: create a prosperous, stable middle- and working-class, leading off civil unrest.

I would suggest that Mr. Reavis might want to spend less time in "Conversations With Mochizuma" and more listening to the voices of hope and reason in today's Mexico.

STANLEY A. WEISS, London.

### Behind the Duality

Regarding "The Dual-Justice System" (March 22) by David Hoffman:

The "dual-justice system" described in this article about the West Bank, as applied to the Zemya brothers, understandably offends Western notions of due process and equal protection. But in our zeal to apply these standards in all contexts, we forget that West Bank Pal-

estinians are subject to the Israeli military justice system because a state of war has existed between Israel and its Arab neighbors for 46 years. That state of war was initiated and nurtured by Arab regimes and carried to civilian populations by Palestinian terrorist organizations. Unfortunately, it is Palestinian civilians on the West Bank who have paid the price of their leaders' folly. Once Yasser Arafat, King Hussein, Hafez Assad and their protégés make and keep real peace — meaning more than just the absence of war — with Israel, the offensive accoutrements of a state of war (such as the "dual-justice" system and other Israeli shortcomings) will lose their raison d'être and gradually disappear.

The more tantalizing question is whether the Zemya brothers would have fared better if they had thrown rocks, demonstrated or otherwise offended the authorities in Syria, Kuwait or Iraq. One need only ask the inhabit-

ants of Hama, the Palestinians of Kuwait or the Kurds and Shiites of Iraq what justice system they would have selected if given the opportunity.

L. GILLES SION, New York.

### Caning in Singapore

Regarding "Troubling Signs of a Sense of Cultural Superiority" (Opinion, March 21) by Jim Hoagland:

The writer portrays Michael Fay, the American teenager sentenced to jail and caning in Singapore for vandalism, as an innocent victim of the Singapore authorities, who "decided to make Mr. Fay a horrible example." Mr. Fay is not the first teenager to be caned for vandalism, nor the youngest. In the last five years, 14 people aged 18 to 21 have been similarly sentenced, 12 of them Singaporeans and two foreigners. Mr. Fay cannot be treated differently just because he is American.

Mr. Hoagland claims that the Singapore government harbors a "continuing sense of cultural superiority," because it is made up of "ethnic Chinese citizens who have not totally lost the Han emperor's disdain for non-Han cultures."

Caning was introduced into Singapore's criminal legal system not by the Chinese, but by the British colonial government. Most of those caned have been Asians, Malaysia (predominantly Malay and Muslim), also has caning in its laws, and recently even extended caning to white-collar crimes.

The author denies that his views reflect "American political or cultural imperialism." Chewing gum in public and American-style freedom of the press may be part of the American way of life, but should Singapore or any other country adopt them if they are to our detriment? Mr. Fay confessed to spray-painting 18 cars, throwing eggs at cars, switching license plates and stealing

public property. He did not claim that this confession was "coerced and false"; he pleaded guilty to two charges of vandalism while admitting to 16 others.

Are Mr. Fay's crimes also a part of "an emerging global culture"? Such vandalism may be commonplace in the United States, yet Americans still deplore it. A telephone survey conducted by the American television program "A Current Affair" aired on Fox TV on March 15, found that 70 percent of those who called in to respond to the program, which featured Mr. Fay's father, approved of the caning sentence.

We claim no universal validity for our approach to law and order. But we believe that tough laws enforced strictly and impartially keep Singapore not only clean, but safe and crime-free.

S. R. NATHAN, Washington. The writer is the Singapore ambassador to the United States.

The Washington Post.

## NEWS EVENTS WHICH COULD AFFECT YOUR LIFE:

**The global unemployment crisis**  
**Hong Kong - Beijing negotiations**  
**Russia's shaky democracy**  
**Political reform in Japan**

FOLLOW THE WORLD EVERY DAY IN THE IHT

Subscribe now **47%** off the cover price

### CALL US TOLL-FREE

AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703  
BELGIUM: 0800 17538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57  
FRANCE: 06 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 51 58  
GERMANY: 0130 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Or send in the coupon below.

Country/Currency		12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 1 month FREE
Austria	A Sch.	6,000	3,000	1,800
Belgium	B.F.	14,000	7,000	4,200
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,400	1,700	1,020
Finland	F.M.	2,400	1,200	700
France	F.F.	1,900	950	570
Germany	D.M.	700	350	210
Greece	Dr.	75,000	37,500	22,500
Ireland	Ir£	230	115	69
Italy	Lira	600,000	300,000	180,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	14,000	7,000	4,200
Netherlands	Fl.	770	385	230
Norway	N.Kr.	3,500	1,750	1,050
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	23,500	14,100
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	24,000	14,400
Sweden (hand deliv.)	S.Kr.	3,100	1,550	930
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	3,500	1,750	1,050
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	305	183
Rest of Europe ex CEE	S.	485	242	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French Algeria, Middle East	S.	630	315	189
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	S.	780	390	235
Rest of Africa	S.	900	450	270

\* For information concerning hand-delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-94 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

**Herald Tribune**

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

☐ 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). 31-3-94

☐ 6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).

☐ 3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

CARD ACCT. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

FOR BUSINESS ORDERS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR VAT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

IHT VAT number: FR07330211261

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss FAMILY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERMANENT ADDRESS: ☐ HOME ☐ BUSINESS \_\_\_\_\_

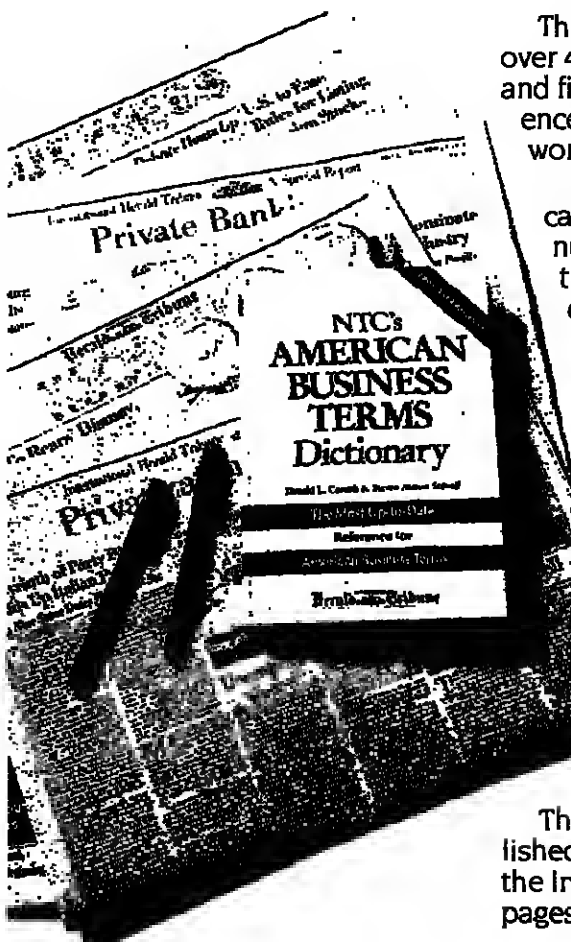
CITY/CODE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TEL. \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33 1 46 37 93 61. This offer expires on March 31, 1994 and is available to new subscribers only.

## The Most Up-to-Date Reference for American Business Terms



The American Business Terms Dictionary includes over 4,000 terms from commerce, banking, investment and finance — defined clearly and concisely. This reference book is edited especially for people living and working in an international environment.

The clear and logical organization, as well as careful attention to parts of speech, grammatical number, and idiomatic usage, make this volume the ideal choice for business professionals, students or anyone who needs knowledge of the basic terminology of business and commerce.

- The Dictionary incorporates many useful features:
- Each entry has at least one example or explanation in addition to a clear and concise definition.
  - Current slang and colloquial words and phrases are included, as well as buzz words and jargon.
  - Abundant cross-referencing connects synonymous terms and concepts.
  - Numerous abbreviations and acronyms are defined and explained, along with common Latin terms and expressions.

The American Business Terms Dictionary is published by National Textbook Company (Chicago) and the International Herald Tribune. Hardcover, 330 pages. Fax or mail the order coupon today.

**Herald Tribune**

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune Offers, 37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW, England. FAX ORDER TO: (44-81) 944-8243

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of AMERICAN BUSINESS TERMS DICTIONARY at UK£24 (US\$34.95) each, plus postage per copy: Europe £3.50; U.S./Canada £4; rest of world £5.50.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code/Country \_\_\_\_\_

Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to my credit card:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Necessary for credit card purchase

Company EC VAT No. \_\_\_\_\_



## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## Toward Overcoming Barriers to Vaccination

PROBLEM	SOLUTION	TECHNOLOGY	EXAMPLES
Vaccines require multiple visits.	Combine vaccines for different diseases.	Add on to DTP vaccine.	H. influenza type b (Hib); hepatitis B; pneumococcal disease; meningococcal disease; typhoid.
Vaccines require multiple doses.	Reduce number of doses required.	Microencapsulation.	Tetanus.
Vaccines require refrigeration.	Make vaccines temperature-stable.	Lyophilization, a novel drying technique.	Polio.
Vaccines not effective early in life because of persistence of maternal antibodies.	Make vaccines that are unaffected by maternal antibodies.	Vaccines based on live vectors, or carriers.	Measles.
Vaccines not effective early in life because of immaturity of immune system.	Make vaccines effective in the presence of such an immune system.	Vaccines based on polysaccharide antigens linked to proteins.	Pneumococcal diseases.
Vaccines require injections.	Oral vaccines.	Microencapsulation and live-carrier vaccine.	Shigellosis and rotavirus, agents of diarrheal disease.

Source: Children's Vaccine Initiative

The New York Times

Turmoil in Cancer Study  
Breast-Research Project Put on HoldBy David Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Cancer Institute has asked the head of the largest U.S. breast cancer treatment study to resign, and ordered that no new patients be enrolled in any of the project's experiments.

The request came as NCI officials looking into recent allegations of fraud in one of the project's studies uncovered evidence that questionable data in a second study hadn't been brought to the government's attention quickly.

"They just have not been in compliance with the guidelines" for auditing researchers' data and reporting irregularities, Bruce A. Chabner, director of the division of cancer treatment at the institute, said. "The organization is not meeting its responsibilities in this area."

Two weeks ago, news reports revealed that one Canadian physician in the multifaceted National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project apparently falsified data from some of the 100 patients he had enrolled in one of the project's experiments. That study resulted in a landmark 1985 article indicating that "lumpectomy" was as effective as more disfiguring mastectomy in treating breast cancer.

The more recent problem involved questionable data about a single patient in a different study, Dr. Chabner said. He said the researcher was a physician practicing in a hospital in Montreal. The researcher who allegedly falsified data in the lumpectomy study was also from Montreal, but Dr. Chabner said the two doctors were not the same person.

Dr. Chabner would not describe the study now under scrutiny, but said its results have not yet been published.

The information has been given to the Office of Research Integrity, an investigative branch of the Department of Health and Human Services. ORI has been investigating the other case of alleged fraud for more than a year.

Until Tuesday, the project's principal investigator was Bernard Fisher, a professor of surgery at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, where the project is headquartered. He said that "excessive administrative demands at this time interfere with my

ability to devote sufficient time to my research and with my availability to respond to inquiries about the scientific aspects of the NSABP clinical trials." He said he requested an administrative leave from his position.

Donald Trump, a professor of medicine and surgery, and deputy director of the Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, was named interim director of the project.

The project has run about a dozen major clinical experiments of cancer treatment (at approximately \$7 million a year) and recently has begun cancer prevention trials as well. It has about 5,000 researchers at 484 hospitals, with about 13,000 patients currently enrolled in a variety of studies, according to The Associated Press. The studies are designed to test cancer therapies in the heterogeneous world of medical practice.

The NCI, which provides most of the money for the studies, requires that the project audit every researcher at least once every three years. In the case of physicians who contribute only a few patients to a study, all the original medical records are checked to make sure patients are eligible, and that reported data are correct. For physicians who contribute hundreds of patients, only 10 to 20 percent of charts are reviewed.

A report must be filed with NCI within six weeks of an audit. If irregularities are found, the agency must be notified immediately.

Neither of the studies whose data are now being questioned are the clinical conclusions expected to change. That is because the experiments are so large that no one researcher's contributions make much difference.

The 1985 study involved a comparison of two types of surgery as treatment for limited breast cancer. One group of women had their entire diseased breasts removed while those in another group had the more limited lumpectomy followed by radiation treatment. Researchers found that women with the breast-conserving surgery plus radiation lived as long free of disease as women with the more extensive surgery. This finding, which subsequently has been duplicated in a half-dozen other studies, spurred a major change in treatment strategy in breast cancer.

University of Pittsburgh researchers have recalculated the study's statistics with the questionable doctor's patients removed, and say the findings still hold. NCI is making a similar recalculation.

## Question of Recurrence

By Rick Weiss  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For survivors of cancer who have finally beaten back their disease through surgery, radiation or chemotherapy, one question dominates in the years that follow: Is it really gone, or will it come back?

Unexpectedly, the answer may come from scientists studying how blood vessels develop. A growing body of research, including a major study published this month, suggests an analysis of blood-vessel growth in tumors can identify those individuals whose cancers are most likely to recur and would benefit from more aggressive treatment.

Moreover, related studies of blood-vessel development have led to the discovery of a new class of drugs that don't kill tumors directly but starve them by cutting off their blood supply.

"This is a very hot area of research," said Anton Wellstein, a researcher and pharmacologist at Georgetown University's Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Center. The new techniques are mostly limited to people enrolled in experimental studies, he said, "but they are getting close to being used in clinical settings."

Scientists know very little about why cancer sometimes disappears after treatment and why sometimes, after years of apparent dormancy, it arises again, often with fatal consequences.

For patients, uncertainty about the future takes more than just an emotional toll. Fearful that a lingering tumor cell may be tucked away in some secret sanctuary, many patients opt for a long and difficult course of chemotherapy even though their cancer seems to have been successfully eliminated.

For example, most women with localized breast cancer are advised to get adjuvant chemotherapy after their initial treatment with surgery and radiation, even though only 25 percent are expected to relapse. The reason: Nobody knows which 25 percent are at risk.

Now researchers are coming to the consensus that the tumors to worry about are those that have tricked the body into making new blood vessels for themselves. Blood vessels not only bolster tumor vitality by bringing nutrients to the rapidly dividing cells, but they also provide an escape route for a few of these cells to travel to other organs. Cells that have escaped from a primary cancer may sit quietly for years until they too gain the ability to attract new vessels to themselves and blossom into full-blown tumors.

"When cancer returns, the question is, 'What were those cells doing for those five years?'" said Judah Folkman, a Harvard University physician and researcher who pioneered the field of angiogenesis, or blood-vessel formation. "We don't know, but we're beginning to think that they didn't grow all those years because they were unable to stimulate blood-vessel growth."

The theory is simple. Like a new house, development popping up on the edge of town, tumor growth can't happen without a water and sewer system to supply critical fluids and to remove the toxic waste products of cell metabolism. Experiments in animals and cultured cells have shown that most tumors cannot grow beyond a few millimeters in diameter unless they gain access to a network of capillaries.

From the tumor's point of view, this dependency on new plumbing is a problem. The body's network of blood vessels is pretty much complete before birth, and with a few exceptions, no new construction occurs in adulthood.

To overcome this biological inertia, some cancer cells produce substances that fool the body into building new blood vessels.

Nobody knows why some tumor cells can make these vessel-creating compounds and others can't, or why a cancer cell unable to do so may gain the ability after several years.

But once the trick is learned by even a single cell within a tumor, that cell and all its progeny can wreak deadly havoc. "These cells bring in the goods for the rest of the tumor," Dr. Folkman said.

## Scientists Closing In on Single-Dose Vaccine

By Warren E. Leary  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers say they are rapidly moving within reach of one of the long-standing goals of vaccine research: a single-dose inoculation that would protect infants against all major childhood diseases.

Spurred by advances in molecular biology and new methods of stimulating the body's defensive immune system, scientists say finding childhood immunology's "Holy Grail" of a supravaccine could be possible within as little as five years.

Scientists who are designing the vaccine say it should provide lifetime immunity with a single dose, should be easy to administer, store and transport, and should be effective at any time after birth.

"If we can combine all of these things, we would change immunization forever," Dr. William H. Foege, director of the Task Force for Child Survival and Development of the

Carier Center in Atlanta, said at a symposium here last week. "There is no part of this that would require some quantum leap in information or technology that we can foresee now."

The symposium was sponsored by the Children's Vaccine Initiative, a program that was started in 1990 to increase childhood vaccination throughout the world and has set the goal of creating a supravaccine. The initiative's sponsors include the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Among the recent developments outlined were advances in encapsulating antigens, proteins and toxins from disease organisms. Such biodegradable microcapsules or gels, injected into the body or absorbed through oral or nasal passages, could release their inoculating contents gradually so as to enhance the immune system at recommended stages, mimicking the current approach of giving primary shots and periodic boosters, scientists said.

In addition, there is promising work toward putting genetic material from disease

organisms into harmless viruses that could "infect" the body and immunize it. Another approach depends on injecting raw DNA from viruses and bacteria to inoculate people against disease.

EXPERTS said the ultimate goal is to create a single injection or oral vaccine to be given shortly after birth that would protect against all major child killers, including diphtheria, polio, pertussis or whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis.

In addition, they said, a booster would be added to protect against local or regional infectious diseases, like diarrhea, pneumonia, malaria, cholera and others that afflict children in developing countries.

Eighty percent of the world's children have access to vaccination services, although many do not get all the recommended immunization and six million to eight million children die each year of preventable infectious disease.

Simple-to-use, multipurpose vaccines

would make it easier to reach and treat all children, including the 20 percent who get no benefit of immunization today, Dr. Foege said.

Where vaccines are available, the greatest number of children receive inoculations on their first visit, but return rates for boosters drop with each subsequent required visit. An all-in-one vaccine given at birth would greatly reduce this problem, they said, even in economically advanced countries.

In the United States, experts say only 40 percent of 2-year-olds have all the recommended immunization and the number does not reach 95 percent until children reach school age, when proper vaccination is required.

"Certainly reducing the number of shots and therefore the number of office visits required before a child is 2 years old would help to increase the immunization compliance rate," said Deborah Clark, field director for the National Immunization Campaign, a coalition of private and government organizations working to improve vaccination rates by educating parents and increasing access to health care.

## On Pacific Island, a 'Gender-Equal' Culture?

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anthropologists have long been attracted to South Pacific islands for more than the warm breezes and sparkling lagoons. They go to such places seeking in the simpler societies the rudiments of human community, sometimes glimpsing a rough-hewn harmony beyond the experience of more complex societies.

So it was for Dr. Maria Lepowsky, who in 1978 became the first and only anthropologist to live with the people of Sudet Island — or to use the local name, Vanatinai, meaning motherland.

This is a sparsely populated island in the Louisiade Archipelago of Papua New Guinea, which extends southeast of New Guinea and separates the Solomon and the Coral seas. The people there are an anthropologist's dream because they have had only

minimal contact with Western colonialism and missionaries.

The longer Dr. Lepowsky observed the people, sharing their daily lives for two years and learning their rituals and ideologies, the more she realized that life on Vanatinai was different from other societies in one fundamental respect. Men and women were living and working as virtual equals. This, she concluded, a striking example of what anthropologists call a gender-equalitarian culture.

"It is not a place where men and women live in perfect harmony and where the privileges and burdens of both sexes are exactly equal," Dr. Lepowsky said, "but it comes close."

Close enough, she said, to challenge the position of some theorists in anthropology that male dominance is universal or somehow inherent in human cultures and that only its forms and intensity vary.

The new findings suggest instead that the island's culture could serve as a model of what a sex-equalitarian society would be like and a

countermodel to relations between the sexes and ideologies in nearly all other cultures.

Dr. Lepowsky began the research while a doctoral student at the University of California at Berkeley and has elaborated on the findings in a book, "Fruit of the Motherland: Gender in an Egalitarian Society," published last month by the Columbia University Press. She is an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Other anthropologists said the Vanatinai study could influence scholars to search for other cultures, mainly small-scale groups in the South Pacific and Southeast Asia, that may also be verging on sex egalitarianism.

Dr. Christopher Boehm, director of the Jane Goodall Research Center at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, who has studied egalitarian behavior, said the quest for a truly equal society had often run into problems of definition.

"It's very difficult to know if women and men in another society have equal power and wealth," he said, "since our definitions of

power and wealth are themselves culturally biased."

In praising the work of Dr. Lepowsky, Dr. Roy Wagner, an anthropologist at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville who is a specialist in cultures of the New Guinea area, said she had wisely confined the book mostly to description of the flow of life in the Vanatinai villages, including evidence for sexual equality in decision-making, ritual practices and property holdings, and refrained from drawing large theoretical conclusions.

Dr. Lepowsky acknowledged that the island's small population of 2,300 and remoteness favored the development and preservation of such a society. On Vanatinai, everyone participates in community decisions, meeting face to face, instead of delegating power to a few leaders, who might tend to be men. Vanatinai has no chief.

Another factor, she said, is that the culture is matrilineal, with kinship traced through the mother's clan and women inheriting and owning land and other property.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Section under the mezz.
- 8 Scuttled
- 9 Sand by parachute
- 13 Yarrowburgh et al.
- 16 Middle name of "The King"
- 18 One abroad
- 17 "Utopia" author
- 19 Earring locale
- 20 It sounds right
- 22 Aggravate

## DOWN

- 23 Role for Shirley in '83
- 24 Transport, in a way
- 25 Christian monogram
- 26 They dog AWOL's
- 27 Campaign name of '82
- 28 — logs
- 31 See 26-Down
- 32 Hall and half
- 33 Jonson's "Sweet Swan of —"

## ACROSS

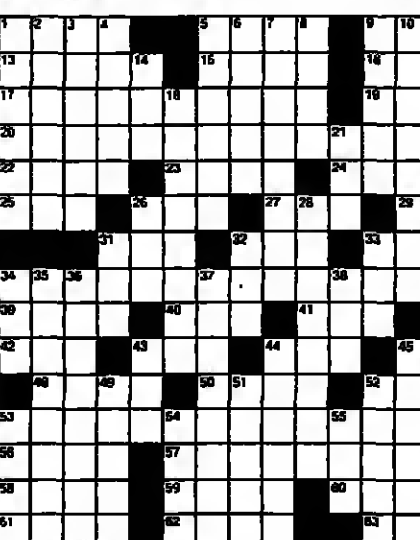
- 34 It sounds right
- 39 Couple's pronoun
- 40 Make a dolly
- 41 Antony; Abbr.
- 42 Contorted
- 43 — labor (please)
- 44 Baden-Powell offshoot org.
- 45 CNN parent company
- 46 Start of many a tale
- 50 Boldly attempt
- 52 Air
- 53 It sounds right
- 54 Take —
- 57 Exactly
- 58 Bear in the sky
- 59 Be full
- 60 Kewpie doll, perhaps
- 61 Leave in
- 62 50 Derek film before "10"
- 63 "Greystoke" extras

## DOWN

- 35 New Mexico city noted for archeological finds
- 4 Cut off from escape
- 5 Circus people
- 6 "Wolfie" — "One's Own"
- 7 Verdun's region
- 8 Socialized with
- 9 Street in old TV
- 10 Wayne-Martin western of 1959
- 11 Remote control feature
- 12 Milord
- 14 Kerouac's — Paradise
- 15 Don
- 21 Treat a sprain
- 22 Cocktail, with 31-Across
- 26 Shale oil product
- 31 Troy Akmen stats
- 32 Calendar abbr.
- 33 Roadie equipment
- 34 Bowl over
- 35 Economic association since 1957
- 36 Newborn elephant
- 37 Person who makes beds?

## ACROSS

- 38 Clean air org.
- 43 Grade school
- 44 Rodeo mount
- 45 greens
- 46 Proceed easily
- 47 Accept a proposal
- 48 Sole attachment
- 51 Montezuma II, for one
- 52 Marketplace
- 53 Currency for 25-Down
- 54 Emerald City
- 55 Forbidden City
- 56 Forbidding Abbr.



Puzzle by Mark Clark

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

## IN BRIEF

## High Rate of Panic Attacks

WASHINGTON (WP) — Seven percent of Americans have had panic attacks sometime in their lives, according to the first study to survey psychiatric disorders in the general U.S. population.

Panic attacks are sudden, fearful spells that occur for no particular reason and are accompanied by physical symptoms such as a racing heartbeat, shortness of breath, dizziness and sweating. They usually last only a few minutes, but in extreme cases can be mistaken for a heart attack. When these attacks occur three to four times a month, they are considered part of a more serious condition called panic disorder.

The study, conducted for the National Institute of Mental Health, is drawn from the National Comorbidity Survey, the first to measure the amount of psychiatric disorders in the entire U.S. population. The study of panic attacks included interviews with more than 8,000 Americans, ages 15 to 54 years. It found that only about 1 percent of the respondents suffered symptoms often enough to be diagnosed as having the more-severe, panic disorder.

## 2 Studies Back African 'Eve'

LONDON (Reuters) — Two separate reports to be published on Thursday support theories that humanity is descended from an

"Eve," an early female human who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago.

The theory has been challenged by scientists who say they have evidence that humans evolved independently at several sites around the world, including Africa, China and Indonesia. But two reports in the science journal Nature, one based on statistical research and the other on genetic evidence, both conclude that humanity arose from one source.

Diane Waddle, an anthropologist at the State University of New York, used a statistical method known as matrix correlation to compare differences among various human skulls. A U.S. team led by Anne Bowcock, of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, looked at small, repetitive and highly variable segments of DNA known as microsatellites.

## The Settling of Australia

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Australian scientists say they have found evidence confirming that modern man settled Australia 60,000 years ago and spread across the rugged continent within 20,000 years.

Using new dating technology, scientists at the Australian National University dated human settlement at a site in the Kakadu region of the Northern Territory from 60,000 years ago. They also found signs of civilization 40,000

years ago in Allen's Cave on the Nullarbor Plain near Ceduna in South Australia.

The Kakadu finding confirms earlier research in the same region, reported in 1990, dating human settlement to 50,000 to 60,000 years ago. "The new research confirms that modern people had reached Australia 20,000 years before the end of the Neanderthals in Europe," said Rhys Jones, professor of archaeology and head of the university team.

The scientists dated sediment around aboriginal artifacts at Death Adder Gorge in the Kakadu National Park using Optically Stimulated Luminescence, which measures the activity of electrons in sand grains. They believe it is the first time the optical technology, which is normally used for geological dating, has been used in archaeology.

## The Return of a Butterfly

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — A fragile blue butterfly believed to be extinct for more than a decade has been rediscovered on U.S. Navy land in the San Pedro area of Los Angeles.

Scientists had thought all Palos Verdes blue butterflies had been destroyed by development years ago, and virtually everyone had given up hope and stopped looking for the endangered species. But, now, about 100 of them have been found around a pocket of deer weed at a navy fuel depot next to an oil refinery.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET CODES

WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS

SECRET CODES

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express® can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or WorldTraveler FONDARD®. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

Country	Access Code	Country	Access Code	Country	Access Code
Algeria	001-800-777-1111	China	001-800-41-877	France	001-800-41-877
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Colombia	001-800-41-877	Germany	001-800-41-877
Australia	001-800-777-1111	Costa Rica	001-800-41-877	Greece	001-800-41-877
Bahamas	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	001-800-41-877	Hong Kong	001-800-41-877
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	001-800-41-877	India	001-800-41-877
Bolivia	001-800-777-1111	El Salvador	001-800-41-877	Indonesia	001-800-41-877
Brazil	001-800-777-1111	Finland	001-800-41-877	Ireland	001-800-41-877
Canada	001-800-777-1111	France	001-800-41-877	Israel	001-800-41-877
Chile	001-800-777-1111	Germany	001-800-41-877	Italy	001-800-41-877
Colombia	001-800-777-1111	Greece	001-800-41-877	Japan	001-800-41-877
Costa Rica	001-800-777-1111	Hong Kong	001-800-41-877	Korea	001-800-41-877
Cuba	001-800-777-1111	India	001-800-41-877	Latvia	001-800-41-877
Czech Republic	001-800-777-1111	Indonesia	001-800-41-877	Lithuania	001-800-41-877
Dominican Republic	001-800-777-1111	Ireland	001-800-41-877	Luxembourg	001-800-41-877
El Salvador	001-800-777-1111	Israel	001-800-41-877	Malaysia	001-800-41-877
Finland	001-800-777-1111	Italy	001-800-41-877	Mexico	001-800-41-877
France	001-800-777-1111	Japan	001-800-41-877	Monaco	001-800-41-877
Germany	001-800-777-1111	Korea	001-800-41-877	Netherlands	001-800-41-877
Greece	001-800-777-1111	Latvia	001-800-41-877	Netherlands Antilles	001-800-41-877
Hong Kong	001-800-777-1111	Lithuania	001-800-41-877	New Zealand	001-800-41-877
India	001-800-777-1111	Luxembourg	001-800-41-877	Nicaragua	001-800-41-877
Indonesia	001-800-777-1111	Malaysia	001-800-41-877	Norway	001-800-41-877
Ireland	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-41-877	Paraguay	001-800-41-877
Israel	001-800-777-1111	Monaco	001-800-41-877	Peru	001-800-41-877
Italy	001-800-777-1111	Netherlands	001-800-41-877	Philippines	001-800-41-877
Japan	001-800-777-1111	Netherlands Antilles	001-800-41-877	Poland	001-800-41-877
Korea	001-800-777-1111	New Zealand	001-800-41-877	Portugal	001-800-41-877
Latvia	001-800-777-1111	Nicaragua	001-800-41-877	Puerto Rico	001-800-41-877
Lithuania	001-800-777-1111	Norway	001-800-41-877	Romania	001-800-41-877
Luxembourg	001-800-777-1111	Paraguay	001-800-41-877	Russia (Moscow)	001-800-41-877
Malaysia	001-800-777-1111	Peru	001-800-41-877	Saipan	001-800-41-877
Maldives	001-800-777-1111	Philippines	001-800-41-877	San Marino	







## MARKET DIARY

## Yen Gains Strength On Trade Dispute

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The plunging stock market quashed interest in buying dollars, leaving the yen nearly flat against most other currencies and lower against the dollar.

The dollar fell to 102.84 yen from 103.125 Tuesday, a six-week low, burdened by renewed sentiment that the U.S. government endorses a stronger Japanese currency as a solution to the current trade rift.

The dollar edged up to 1.6715 Deutsche marks from 1.6725 Tuesday and to 5.2377 French francs from 5.2320. It slipped to 1.4185 Swiss francs from 1.4225 Tuesday. The pound fell to \$1.4795 from \$1.4850.

The yen's strength spurred talk that the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Board bought dollars to stem the U.S. currency's slide. One dealer said that if central banks fail

to defend the dollar, it would slide to 100 yen "very quickly."

The Bank of Japan has "drawn the line in the sand at 102.50," said Steve Flanagan, a dealer at PaineWebber. He said that level was the midpoint of the currency's recent trading range against the dollar.

The U.S. rejection of the market-access plan proposed by Japan this week has rekindled sentiment that President Bill Clinton was endorsing a stronger yen in order to make Japanese goods more expensive for U.S. consumers, thus choking off demand and lowering Japan's trade surplus.

The mark was undermined by the Bundesbank's latest incremental easing of interest rates in the form of a 4-basis-point cut in its securities repurchase rate.

Analysts said the Bundesbank's move appears to make clear that the central bank remains firmly on course to lower key interest rates.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AP)

## MARKET: Shares Slump

Continued from Page 9

ket by real short-term rates staying at zero for so long pulled people out of bank deposits and into stocks and bonds who shouldn't have been there in the first place," said John F. O'Neil, a senior analyst at the U.S. Treasury.

Not all big firms have changed their asset allocations. Those that did not included Merrill Lynch & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., CS First Boston and Salomon Brothers Inc.

"I continue to believe that we are in a correction in an ongoing bull market," said Steven Einhorn of Goldman Sachs, adding that he believed Wall Street would pick up again after the uncertainty ends and that long-term investors should sit tight.

The problem for Wall Street forecasters as well as investors is that none of them knows when the Fed is going to stop raising rates. When Alan Greenspan, the central bank chairman, told Congress at the end of January that the central bank was going to start tightening, the federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale cost of money, was at 3 percent. Since inflation was at the same level, real interest rates were said to be at zero.

The Fed has raised rates twice by one-quarter point since then, and Fed watchers predict that it will stop at between 4 percent and 4.5 percent, when it has done

enough to slow the economy to its normal path of just below 3 percent.

The problem is that neither they nor the Fed knows what the appropriate level to reach that target should be, and this uncertainty has clobbered bond and then stock markets.

So it was the bond and Fed watchers' opinions that carried weight. David Jones of Aubrey Lamson & Co. said that the Fed's long period of low rates poured too much money into the market and made valuations "too rich."

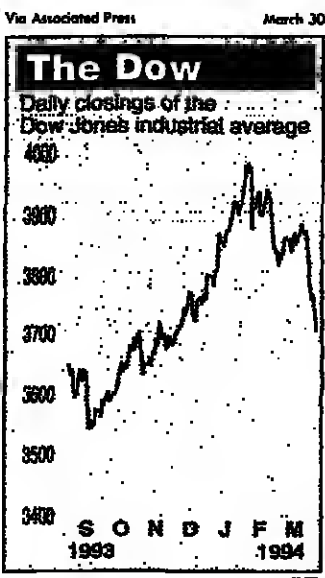
Then the Fed turned around and the White House mishandled Japanese trade negotiations, he said, "which produced massive sales by Japanese bondholders."

Mr. Jones also factored in the domestic politics of the Whitewater scandal and such foreign crises as North Korea.

"We have a wimp in the White House and everyone all over the world is going to try to scare him, and that scares Wall Street," Mr. Jones said.

Sam Kahan of Fuji Securities agreed that the primary impetus was psychological and its principal effect was not on long-term investors but on mutual fund managers.

"Any modern portfolio theory says the driving force of stock prices is short-term rates," he said. "If the Fed is doing things right, this correction will only be temporary. But meanwhile you have nervous people managing billions in funds who get painted into a corner every quarter because they have to show results, and the end of that first quarter is just coming up this week."



DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

1993 1994

## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3488.24	3499.82	3476.75	3476.75	-22.27
Transp	1672.95	1679.24	1668.50	1668.50	-8.80
Unif	200.94	201.29	199.00	199.00	-1.94
Comp	1271.95	1274.78	1268.29	1268.29	-3.67

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	227.97	228.83	226.99	226.99	-0.88
Transp	141.52	142.04	140.54	140.54	-0.48
Unif	24.36	24.44	24.24	24.24	-0.20
Comp	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00

## NYSE Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	251.20	251.24	249.74	249.74	-1.46
Indus	309.81	309.81	307.99	307.99	-1.82
Transp	219.11	219.11	217.54	217.54	-1.57
Comp	207.44	207.44	205.47	205.47	-1.97

## NASDAQ Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	731.42	732.48	728.89	728.89	-2.53
Indus	789.18	791.24	785.10	785.10	-4.08
Transp	681.13	682.07	677.15	677.15	-4.00
Unif	883.77	884.77	878.77	878.77	-6.00
Comp	740.00	740.00	734.00	734.00	-6.00

## AMEX Stock Index

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	454.43	454.37	453.54	453.54	-0.89

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.19	101.19	101.03	101.03	-0.16
10 Industrials	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.28	0.00

## NYSE Diary

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	73.24	73.24	73.24	73.24	0.00
Declined	73.24	73.24	73.24	73.24	0.00
Unchanged	73.24	73.24	73.24	73.24	0.00
New Highs	73.24	73.24	73.24	73.24	0.00
New Lows	73.24	73.24	73.24	73.24	0.00

## AMEX Diary

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	0.00
Declined	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	0.00
Unchanged	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	0.00
New Highs	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	0.00
New Lows	105.12	105.12	105.12	105.12	0.00

## Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	208.99	208.99	208.99	208.99	0.00
Declined	208.99	208.99	208.99	208.99	0.00
Unchanged	208.99	208.99	208.99	208.99	0.00
New Highs	208.99	208.99	208.99	208.99	0.00
New Lows	208.99	208.99	208.99	208.99	0.00

## Europe Markets Drop With Wall Street

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Wall Street's weakness spilled over into Europe on Wednesday, with most major indexes sliding at least 1 percent.

Concerns that rising U.S. interest rates will draw U.S. investment cash back home and away from overseas markets aided the sell-off, analysts said.

Bonds traveled in the opposite direction, with prices buoyed by the Bundesbank's cut in its securities repurchase rate to 5.76 percent from 5.80 percent. The British Treasury's comment that inflationary pressures "remained weak" fueled a rally in British bond prices that sent the yield on the benchmark 10-year issue down to 7.60 percent from 7.87 percent Tuesday.

The Financial Times 100-share index lost 0.99 percent, slipping to 3,092.40 points from 3,123.40 on Tuesday. In Paris, the CAC 40 index dropped 1.86 percent to 2,083.87, and in Frankfurt, the DAX index fell 0.96 percent to 2,147.53 points.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 0.68 percent to 110.63.

Still, fund managers in Britain said they were little troubled by what they saw as a short-term reaction to declines in the United States. "The move is more emotional rather than logical," said Stewart Higgins, fund manager at Morgan Currie Investment Management Ltd.

## To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 3, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 3, when Daylight Saving Time begins in the United States.

## Northrop Offers to Raise Grumman Takeover Offer

NEW YORK (AP) — Northrop Corp. on Wednesday said it would be willing to sweeten its bid for Grumman Corp. to \$62 a share, or \$2.11 billion, raising pressure on rival Martin Marietta Corp. to increase its \$55-a-share offer.

Northrop, which has already offered \$60 a share, also rejected Grumman bidding rules that sought best and last offers for the company. It gave Grumman until 3 P.M. on Thursday to accept its \$62 offer, and said it would reduce the bid to \$60 after that time.

Before the offer announcement, U.S. West Inc. said it received a \$125 million loan guarantee from the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, to develop Russian telecommunications networks.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

## U.S. Eases Electronics Export Curbs

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The United States said Wednesday it will scrap Cold War export controls on shipments of most telecommunications equipment and computers to China and the former Soviet bloc, although the curbs would remain for North Korea.

The move could mean billions of dollars in extra business for U.S. companies. The executive-branch action, which takes effect Thursday, follows U.S. agreement with its allies to end the Cold War regime that placed strict limits on exports to the West's former communist foes.

Robert Rubin, a White House economic adviser, said export licenses would still be required for North Korea.

Before the export announcement, U.S. West Inc. said it received a \$125 million loan guarantee from the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, to develop Russian telecommunications networks.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

## Factory Orders Slip With Plane Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — A sharp drop in military and commercial aircraft sales in February caused the first decline in orders to U.S. factories since last summer, according to a report Wednesday by the U.S. Commerce Department, but analysts said they were upbeat.

Orders to U.S. factories fell 1 percent in February, breaking a six-month string of advances, the department said.

Analysts said a closer look at the report discloses underlying strength in the manufacturing sector of the economy. They said that excluding highly volatile defense and aircraft sales, orders were up 4.9 percent.

## Genetics Research Deal Planned

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a vote of confidence for the emerging drug discovery science of genomics, Hoffman-La Roche Inc. plans to enter a research collaboration agreement with Millennium Pharmaceuticals Inc. valued at more than \$70 million.

The collaboration would cover the use of Millennium's proprietary genomics technology for the development of drugs to treat obesity and adult-onset diabetes. Genomics aims to identify all the genetic information in the human body.

## New Sullivan Rules on South Africa

PHOENIX (AP) — The author of the Sullivan principles, which asked businesses to promote integration and equal opportunity in South Africa, has developed new rules for those planning to return there. The Reverend Leon Sullivan's follow-up rules call for companies and other investors to be socially responsible in returning to South Africa.

## Spectrum Loses Another Chairman

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Edward Maskaly, who was named chairman and chief executive officer of Spectrum Information Technologies Inc. just a week ago, said Wednesday he would resign from the company as soon as a replacement has been found.

Mr. Maskaly is the third chief executive to leave the company since February. Spectrum said Mr. Maskaly felt the company needs a new leader with no past ties to the Manhattan, Long Island, company, which designs and licenses wireless cellular technology.

(Knight-Ridder, AP)

## U.S. Proposes Steep Tariffs on Fuji

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The U.S. Commerce Department on Wednesday proposed steep tariffs on imports of low-priced color photographic paper made by Fuji Photo Film Co. The ruling came in response to a complaint by Eastman Kodak Co., which alleged that the Japanese company was using profits from its monopoly position at home to subsidize low prices in the United States in violation of U.S. trade law.

## For the Record

Allied Signal Inc. has ended talks with the German chemicals company BASF AG without reaching agreement on creating a joint venture of their textile and carpet fiber businesses, an Allied spokesman announced Wednesday.

(AP)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse March 30

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.

Close Prev.



**March 30, 1994**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Latin America  
*A New Investment Partner*  
 LONDON • JUNE 9 - 10 • 1994  
 Herald Tribune  
 1994 JUNE 9-10

**FOR FURTHER  
INFORMATION ON THE  
CONFERENCE:**

Brenda Hagerly  
International Herald Tribune  
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9HH, England  
Tel: (44 71) 836 4802  
Fax: (44 71) 836 0717















# Nippon Steel Expands Its Cuts To Executives

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp. said Wednesday its three-year streamlining project would include trimming administrative and possibly directors' positions as well as previously outlined goal of cutting 7,000 steel-related jobs.

The steelmaker said its plan, which begins next month, now called for eliminating 46 of its 280 management positions and perhaps reducing its total of 48 directors.

But the company said it still did not plan to lay off employees. Instead, it plans to make the reductions by reduced hiring, not filling vacant posts and transferring some employees to its affiliates.

The project includes a previously announced plan to reduce the work force to 20,000 in three years by eliminating 4,000 white-collar jobs and 3,000 engineering positions.

Nippon Steel said in October 1992 that it would aim to raise parent-company current profit by 300 billion yen (\$2.9 billion) over the three-year period, in part through these job cuts.

The company has said it would have a loss of 19 billion yen in the year that ends Thursday, reversing parent-company current profit of 28.88 billion yen the year before.

"Business conditions are much more severe than they were during the oil crisis in the 1970s," the company's president, Takashi Imai, said. "To tackle the crucial conditions, we decided to aim at a smaller administration."

Nippon Steel said it would save one-third of the 300 billion yen target over the three years by cutting employment, another one-third by upgrading production technology and cutting operating costs, and the rest by reducing what it spends for raw materials and through other measures.

The company said it would cut capital spending to 340 billion yen over the next three years, a 40 percent reduction from the three years now ending, and would cut inventories to 60 billion yen, a 15 percent reduction.

Another big steelmaker, NKK Corp., said two weeks ago that it was raising its three-year target for job cuts to 4,500, or 26 percent of its work force, from 3,200 previously announced. (AFP, Reuters)

## Output Remains Sluggish

Japan's industrial production in February rose 0.2 percent from the January level, but the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it was still down 4.2 percent from a year earlier, crows agencies reported.

The small February increase followed a 1 percent jump in January.

"We need to confirm more indicators before judging whether industrial output hit a bottom in the October-December period," a ministry official said.

(AFP, Reuters)

## Dispute Ended, ADB to Double Capital Base

Agence France-Press

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank board approved Wednesday a 100 percent general capital increase, to nearly \$48 billion, to meet the financial needs of a booming region.

The decision marked the end of a dispute between the United States and Japan over future operations of the institution. They had clashed over the proposed capital increase at the bank's last annual meeting in 1993, with Tokyo and borrowing members arguing strongly for the 100 percent increase.

Washington, hampered by domestic budgetary problems and supported by European donors, had demanded an inquiry into how the bank's money had been spent.

Tokyo and Washington each held 13.3 percent of voting rights in the bank.

In an apparent concession to Washington, the bank has moved to cut expenses and be more selective about the projects it finances.

# Property Bonds Sag in Hong Kong A Step Backward for Colony's Nascent Debt Market

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — When three of Hong Kong's most famous real estate developers tapped the London-based Eurobond market last fall to raise \$1.1 billion, it was widely viewed as a major step forward for the British colony's nascent debt market.

It turned out to be anything but. The original investors who bought the corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite property companies — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. and Henderson Land Development Co. — have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The underwriters, Morgan Stanley & Co. and Goldman Sachs & Co., are holding from one-third to one-half of the issues on their own books, according to rival firms in Hong Kong. To unload the bonds, which appeared to have been priced too high, they may have to sell them at a far lower price.

Goldman attributed the downturn in bond prices to the "decline across the board in the Eurobond market" in recent months.

The bond markets have been hit hard since early February, when the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, began pushing up short-term interest rates. This move signaled to investors around the world that inflation, the bond market's nemesis, was on the rise, and they have been dumping fixed-income securities ever since.

However, Goldman denied that it was saddled with a lot of unsold bonds, noting "the firm generally holds a position in such issues for trading purposes." Morgan Stanley declined to comment on the situation.

What happened? Top begin with, investors have ample reason to be wary of the bonds. Like most other Hong Kong companies, the three issues in question are not rated by major credit-review companies such as Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp.

This is thanks to the fact that until recently there was not much of a corporate bond market in the British territory. Without impartial rankings, investors cannot easily measure the risk they are taking.

Another concern is that Hong Kong's real estate market may be heading for a big fall. After rising 150 percent since 1989, local real estate brokers say office rents will rise 60 percent this year, making Hong Kong the world's priciest real estate market.

That kind of growth is unsustainable. Should the boom turn bust, "it will affect the cash flow of the three companies," according to Joseph Lau, head of fixed-income investments for Schroders Asia in Hong Kong.

What is more, Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs apparently tried to bring the bonds to market for much more than they were worth. As a result, the price has fallen sharply in the secondary, or trading, market.

Consider the \$300 million offering of five-year bonds for Henderson Land that Goldman underwrote last November. The bonds were priced to yield 9.5 basis points more than five-year U.S. Treasury bonds.

Bonds that are denominated in U.S. dollars are often compared with U.S. government securities. Yields on bond issues are given as spreads to Treasuries of comparable maturities. This measure provides an idea of how corporate bonds are trading relative to the entire market, with U.S. government issues providing the benchmark because they are considered to be free of default risk.

The spread is expressed in basis points, or one-hundredths of a percentage point. The riskier the corporate bonds, the more spread, or yield, an investor is offered to compensate.

Since the Henderson bonds started trading freely in the secondary market, the spread has widened to 1.45 basis points from the initial 95.

The story is about the same for Cheung Kong, Hong Kong's largest real estate company. In September it sold \$500 million of five-year bonds priced to yield 8.3 basis points more than its comparable U.S. government security.

The spread has widened to 1.22 basis points. Analysts suggested the bonds should have initially offered much higher yields to reflect the risk of Hong Kong's real estate market collapsing — not to mention the reversion of the territory to Chinese rule in 1997.

"There are solid companies in Mexico, much stronger than these," Mr. Lau said, "and their bonds are at 250 over (Treasuries)."

No Hong Kong companies have gone to the Eurobond market, the U.S. or indeed to any other major public debt market, since November.

In the meantime, underwriters are trying to sell investors on convertible bonds. These allow investors to convert their bonds into the issuer's common stock at a fixed price.

"In emerging markets which are a very volatile sector, it makes more sense for investors to have an equity participation in a company so that risk and reward are more appropriately balanced," said Simon Ruckert, general manager of investments and treasury at BNP International Financial Services, the private-banking subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

## Government to Cool Feverish Real Estate Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government in its strongest stance yet against real estate speculation, said Wednesday it will try to reduce prices in the colony's feverish property market.

"Our aim is to produce a credible package of measures which will not only increase the supply, but be sufficient to reduce prices," Financial Secretary Hamish Macleod told the local parliament, the Legislative Council.

"Our aim is to start a downward trend in prices, not to keep land prices high," he said, adding, "It is not possible to fine-tune property prices, but only to nudge them fairly crudely in a particular direction."

On Tuesday, Governor Chris Patten said rising real estate prices have become his No. 1 domestic priority. He said this would require "exceptional measures."

A 953-square-foot (88-square-meter) apartment near the Central district was advertised on Wednesday for 6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$777,000). Office rents in the Central business district are as high as 100 Hong Kong dollars per square foot.

According to real estate analysts, much of the money for speculation comes from China. Hong Kong's low interest rates are also driving the boom. The bank's best lending, or prime, rate is 6.75 percent, compared with a government inflation forecast of 8.5 percent for this year.

Mr. Macleod said a government task force to be established in the next few months would examine ways of expanding the limited land bank and speeding up the supply of property to the market and redevelopment opportunities.

Mr. Macleod said he was prepared to consider additional government funding for housing projects and to increase land supplies if a case could be made.

Mr. Macleod did not rule out resorting to a capital gains tax, but said such measures elsewhere had led to mixed results, from driving prices up to causing the market to collapse.

Increasing supply was the most positive effort the government could take, he said. He added, "If that does not succeed then I shall be forced reluctantly to review other options, including the capital gains tax idea."

Analysts said increasing supply was the only solution open to the government. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Massive China Bond Issue Banks on Strong Growth

Reuters

BEIJING — China is planning to launch its largest annual domestic bond issue since 1949 this week, and economists said Wednesday that the government is gambling on strong economic growth in order to pay investors back.

Starting Friday, China will start selling 100 billion yuan (\$11 billion) in two- and three-year bonds, mostly to individual buyers, in an issue more than three times the size of that floated last year.

"This is a dangerous gamble," a Japanese economist said. "The authorities are gambling that the economy will grow rapidly and steadily enough so that they can collect enough taxes to pay it back."

But an official from the Finance Ministry defended the stability of the issue. "We do not consider the issue dangerous," the official said. "We have never failed to repay domestic bonds. If the society is stable and the economy grows steadily there will be no danger."

The Finance Ministry has said that beginning this year, it would finance the rising budget deficit entirely through bond sales instead of issuing more money, which it said would be inflationary.

## ADVERTISEMENT

**THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY P.L.C.**  
(CDRs)  
The undersigned announces that the Annual Report and Accounts 1993 of The British Petroleum Company P.L.C. will be available in Amsterdam at:

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.  
MEESPIERSON N.V.  
KAS-ASSOCIATE N.V.  
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, March 29, 1994.

## ADVERTISEMENT

**INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY**  
(CDRs)  
The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1993 of Ingersoll-Rand Company will be available in Amsterdam at:

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.  
MEESPIERSON N.V.  
KAS-ASSOCIATE N.V.  
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, March 29, 1994.

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings**  
Weekly net asset value  
on 28.03.94  
US \$ 249.77  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information:  
Meespierson Capital Management  
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam  
Tel.: +31-20-521410.

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES P.L.C.**  
(CDRs)  
The undersigned announces that the Annual Report and Accounts 1993 of Imperial Chemical Industries P.L.C. will be available in Amsterdam at:

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.  
MEESPIERSON N.V.  
KAS-ASSOCIATE N.V.  
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, March 29, 1994.

**REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA**  
CVG-ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI, C.A. (EDELCA)  
CARUACHI PROJECT  
CONTRACT No. 103-31  
IDB LOAN No. 788/OC-VE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE POWERHOUSE, CONCRETE DAMS, AND SPILLWAY AND INSTALLATION OF AUXILIARY ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

**NOTICE OF BIDS**  
**PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS**

1. OWNER  
C.V.G. Electrificación del Caroni C.A. (EDELCA)

2. PURPOSE OF THE PREQUALIFICATION  
The purpose of this prequalification is to invite companies specialized in the construction of hydroelectric projects, from any member country of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to present the documentation required to qualify in the bidding process for construction of the works under Contract No. 103-31 of the Carachi Project. These works basically include the Powerhouse, Concrete Dams, and Spillway constructed on foundations excavated by others, and the Installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.

The Powerhouse will have a length of 360 meters and will comprise six months of work with 12 generating units. The Powerhouse will also include the corresponding service bay plus one 60-meter erection bay. The Main Dam will include the intake structures, integrated with the Powerhouse, comprising six 60-meter wide monoliths. The Spillway will be the overflow type and have a length of 178 meters and nine radial gates. The installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment will include the following: Transformers, Bulkheads, and Gates for the Spillway and Intake; Air Conditioning System; Isolated Phase Busbar; Generator Switchgear; Distribution Transformers and Control Panels; as well as the embedded parts for the Hydraulic Turbines.

The other portions of the works, such as the supply and installation of principal generating equipment and the supply of electrical and mechanical equipment, will be accomplished through a separate bidding process.

3. FINANCING  
The works will be financed by EDELCA with its own funds and from IDB Loan No. 788/OC-VE. The contracting of these works and the acquisition of goods under the IDB Loan is subject to the conditions in the loan agreement.

4. LOCATION OF THE PROJECT  
The Project is located at a site named Canachi on the Caroni River, about 36 kilometers from its confluence with the Orinoco River, in the Caroni District of Bolívar State, Republic of Venezuela. The closest population center is Ciudad Guayana (130 km), which is connected to the cities of San Félix and Puerto Ordaz.

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKS  
The works to be executed under Contract 103-31 will essentially comprise the construction of the Powerhouse, Concrete Dams, and Spillway and the Installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.

The estimated construction quantities for the principal structures are as follows:

	FORMWORK (m2)	REINFORCING STEEL (metric tons)	CONCRETE (m3)
Powerhouse	517,600	105,000	1,243,800
Dams	43,000	4,030	355,000
Control Building	21,710	810	6,750
Spillway	89,000	18,700	254,150
Total	676,770	128,540	1,859,700

The Spillway will have nine radial gates each 15.24 meters wide by 21.66 meters high.

Each intake monolith will contain two intakes with three gates each approximately 5.8 meters wide by 16.3 meters high.

6. DELIVERY OF PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS  
Companies interested in participating in the Prequalification Process must obtain the Prequalification Document. This Document is available in the offices of EDELCA's Dirección de Estudios e Ingeniería, located on the 10th floor, Torre Las Mercedes, Avenida La Estancia, Chuao, Caracas, Venezuela (02-908-1696). The Document is being delivered since March 10, 1994, upon receipt of a Cashiers Check of Bs. 25,000, in the name of CVG-Electrificación del Caroni, C.A. (EDELCA).

7. PROCEDURES FOR PREQUALIFICATION  
The prequalification of bidders will be determined on the basis of legal, technical, operational, and financial capacity information requested in the Prequalification Document and in accordance with established procedures. EDELCA has formed a Committee to analyze and evaluate the documentation that will be presented by the prospective bidders. The Committee must prepare a technical report on the companies presenting qualifications, explaining which have and have not been prequalified along with the appropriate reasons. This report will be sent to the IDB.

EDELCA will advise in writing those companies that are prequalified to present bids. Likewise EDELCA will inform the companies that are not prequalified. EDELCA will publish a notice in the newspaper of the list of companies prequalified.

8. SCHEDULE FOR PREQUALIFICATION  
• The reception and opening of the Qualifications of prospective bidders will take place at 9:00 a.m. on May 11, 1994 in EDELCA's office building, in Alta Vista, Puerto Ordaz, Bolívar State.  
• The Probable initiation of the Process for the Preparation of Bids September 1994.  
• Approximate start of construction: July 1995  
• Approximate end of construction: December 2001

The Bidding Committee

## Master reading and language skills with the IHT

IN THE NEWS will help those perfecting their English to become independent and efficient readers. Through compelling news and feature stories, essays and editorials, you will not only explore thought-provoking contemporary issues, but also investigate intriguing questions.

Related activities and exercises, developed by the editors of the NTC Publishing Group, one of the leading American educational publishers, provide a complete framework for improving reading and language skills.

The IN THE NEWS package, in a vinyl storage case, consists of:

• The Manual (160 pages) with articles grouped into thematic sections: News, Opinion, Business, Education, Arts and Leisure, Science and Environment, Sports.

Every article is followed by exercises to help readers better understand its main points, vocabulary and idioms. Each section includes a "Focus on the Newspaper" unit designed to familiarize readers with the characteristics of journalistic writing and enable them to analyze the content and viewpoint of newspaper articles.

Three audio cassettes with readings of selected articles from the manual, to help users improve comprehension as they explore challenging articles.

IN THE NEWS is an excellent tool for improving your English — and is a perfect gift for colleagues, friends or family members who are studying English as a foreign language.

Order your copies today!

**Herald Tribune**  
Return your order to International Herald Tribune Offices,  
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW, England.  
For faster service, fax order to: (44-81) 944 8243.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of IN THE NEWS at UK£32 (US\$44.95) each, plus postage per copy: France £3.50; rest of Europe £5.50; North America, Africa, Middle East £7.50; rest of world £11.  
Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Code/Country \_\_\_\_\_

Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to my credit card:  
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Company EEC VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011
2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015
2016	2016	2016
2017	2017	2017
2018	2018	2018
2019	2019	2019
2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030

## Very briefly:

- Beijing's first-ever public share sale will be oversubscribed more than eight times, the Beijing Evening News said, after thousands of Chinese paid a total of 1.79 billion yuan (\$206 million) to be entered in a lottery to decide who can buy shares in several companies.
- The Philippines and the International Monetary Fund said they had "made considerable progress" in talks on a new economic program for Manila and might have an agreement by late April.
- Timjin Bohai Chemical Industry Co. will be the next Chinese company listed in Hong Kong, with an offer to raise 400 million to 500 million dollars, (\$52 million to \$65 million), securities sources said.
- Mitsubishi Electric Corp. is to sell and service Northern Telecom Ltd.'s Magellan switching system under an agreement announced by the Canadian communications equipment supplier.
- Japanese companies' capital spending is estimated to have fallen 6.5 percent in the year ending Thursday and is expected to decline 4.2 percent in the new financial year, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan said.
- Kerry Group, owned by Robert Kuok, plans to invest \$600 million in building at least 17 hotels, mostly in China, by 1997. Separately, Shanghai-La Asia, a hotel company also controlled by Mr. Kuok, said its profit rose 97 percent in 1993.
- Amcor Ltd., an Australian paper and packaging group, said it planned to expand its Chinese operations by opening an 18 million Australian dollar (\$13 million) plant in Beijing.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:  
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, INC.,

Debtor.

Chapter 11  
Case No.  
91-BJ-1955 (FCG)

NOTICE OF HEARING ON DEBTOR'S APPLICATION FOR THE ENTRY OF (A) AN ORDER (i) ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISMISSAL OF THE DEBTOR'S CHAPTER 11 CASE AND (ii) CONFIRMING AND APPROVING THE MANNER OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBTOR'S ASSETS; (B) AN ORDER (i) AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING A FREEZE ON THE ACCRUAL OF LIABILITIES FOR INTEREST AND PENALTIES UPON TAX CLAIMS, THE DISCHARGE AND WAIVER OF CERTAIN TAX CLAIMS, AND DISPENSING WITH THE FILING OF TAX RETURNS AND OTHER INFORMATION; AND (ii) ELIMINATING ANY REQUIREMENT TO FILE CENSUS FORMS TO ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, INC. DEBTOR AND DEBTOR IN POSSESSION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that, by order of the United States Bankruptcy Court dated March 21, 1994 (the "Scheduling Order"), the Honorable Francis G. Conrad, United States Bankruptcy Judge, has scheduled a hearing on May 16, 1994 at 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard (the "Hearing"), at the United States Bankruptcy Court, Alexander Hamilton U.S. Courthouse, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, at 10:30 a.m., to consider and act upon the application of the United Press International, Inc. debtor (the "Debtor"), dated March 16, 1994 (the "Application").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that the Application seeks, among other things, entry of (A) an order (the "Dismissal Procedures Order") (i) establishing procedures in connection with the dismissal of the Debtor's Chapter 11 case and (ii) confirming and approving the manner of the liquidation of the Debtor's assets; (B) an order (the "Administrative Freeze Order") (i) authorizing and approving, effective from and after June 28, 1992 (the "Post June 28, 1992 Tax Claims"), a freeze upon the accrual of interest and penalties upon claims of all types asserted against the Debtor by



## SPORTS

## Sonics' Defense Stymies Blazers

The Associated Press  
The opposition is talking about Seattle's defense again, a sure sign the SuperSonics are on another winning streak.

"They're frustrating because they reach and they hack and they hold," Clyde Drexler said after the Sonics broke open a close game in the fourth quarter on the way to their sixth straight victory, 114-100, over Portland on Tuesday night. "But you can't complain. They're effective with it."

Buck Williams, the Trail Blazers' veteran forward, was complaining,

## NBA HIGHLIGHTS

however, calling George Karl's defense a zone.

"That sort of reminded me of playing college basketball," he said. "Coach Karl has done a very fine job of sort of disguising his defensive strategy. They're just sort of standing there, switching and fronting and making it very difficult on the entry pass."

The Sonics forced the Trail Blazers into seven turnovers in the fourth quarter and used a 13-3 run to take a 99-90 lead. Drexler had two turnovers during the decisive spurt.

"We just kept pushing and pushing and the more tired they got, the more they put the ball in position for us to steal," Karl said. "Just like usual, we won it with our defense."

Shawn Kemp scored 16 of his 28 points in the third quarter, when he sank his first 3-point shot of the season, to lead the Sonics in double figures. Kendall Gill scored 20 points and Gary Payton had 18 points, 9 assists and no turnovers for Seattle, which improved its NBA-best record to 52-17.

Rod Strickland had a career-high 30 points and 10 assists and Clifford Robinson had 26 points and a career-best seven blocked shots for the Blazers.

Seattle outscored Portland, 34-20, in the final period as the Blazers lost consecutive home games for the first time this season.

Rockets 122, Kings 101: Houston, playing its first game in two years without Hakeem Olajuwon and with two players ejected in the first half, won at Sacramento be-

hind Otis Thorpe's 21 points and 18 rebounds.

The Rockets trailed by five at halftime, but outscored the Kings, 38-19, in the third period for an 87-73 lead entering the fourth.

Olajuwon was suspended for one game for hitting a referee on Sunday. Carl Herrera was ejected in the first quarter after punching Sacramento center Olden Polynice, and Vernon Maxwell was ejected with two technicals.

Lakers 91, Timberwolves 89: Magic Johnson won his second straight game as coach, but only when Nick Van Exel's layup broke a tie with two seconds left.

Elden Campbell led the Lakers with 27 points and Vlade Divac had 18 points and 11 rebounds. Isaiah Rider, who missed a jumper as time expired, led visiting Minnesota with 22 points.

Magic 120, Bulls 101: Orlando matched a club record with its 41st victory as Shaquille O'Neal scored 25 points and Nick Anderson 18 to hand visiting Washington its ninth straight defeat.

Warriors 116, Jazz 113: Latrell Sprewell scored 35 points as Golden State won at Utah and kept the Jazz from clinching a playoff spot. Sprewell scored the go-ahead basket, a drive from the baseline into the lane, to put the Warriors ahead, 102-101, with 3:10 remaining. That started Golden State on a 9-1 run, ending with his two free throws with 56 seconds left for a 109-102 lead.

Karl Malone had 24 points and a career-high 23 rebounds and John Stockton 21 points and 16 assists for the Jazz.

Hawks 101, Nets 98: Atlanta improved its record at home to an NBA-best 31-5 as Kevin Willis had 24 points and 16 rebounds.

Willis and Duane Ferrell scored six points each in the final 4:08 for the Hawks, who overcame a 90-87 deficit down the stretch.

Derrick Coleman had 10 points and 18 rebounds for the Nets.

Knicks 106, Hornets 95: New York won its 14th consecutive game as Charles Oakley, a doubtful starter because of a sprained knee, had a season-high 22 points and grabbed 17 rebounds.

The streak is the Knicks' longest since a team-record 18 straight in



Patrick Ewing, trying to hold down Alonzo Mourning, was less successful than the Knicks, who made it 14 straight victories.

1969-70. Their reserves, led by Anthony Mason's 17 points, outscored the Hornets' backups 45-17.

Alonzo Mourning scored 28 points for the visiting Hornets.

Suns 117, Mavericks 92: David Robinson dominated inside with 37 points as San Antonio won in Dallas, handing the Mavericks their 15th consecutive defeat.

Robinson, who also had seven rebounds, six assists and five blocks, capped his big night with a 3-pointer with 5:25 to play, pushing the Suns into a 92-79 lead.

Robinson moved past Orlando's

Shaquille O'Neal into the NBA scoring lead with a 29.2 average as the Spurs won their 50th game of the season.

Bulls 106, 76ers 103: Scottie Pippen scored 27 points as three-time defending NBA champion Chicago clinched a playoff spot while handing visiting Philadelphia its eighth straight loss and 23rd in 24 games.

The Sixers wiped out a 10-point deficit and led 80-79 with 9:26 left, but Pippen had four points, a steal and an assist in just over a minute, giving the Bulls an 85-80 edge with 8:22 remaining.

## Five Nice Guys From Gainesville

By Malcolm Moran

GAINESVILLE, Florida — The black letters posted above the front doors of the Florida Bookstore practically shouted down University Avenue with news the people had been clamoring for since that instant when the street was flooded with Gators, automobiles, bicycles and joy.

"FINAL FOUR SHIRTS COMING TODAY."

The bookstore was scrambling to meet an immediate, passionate and unprecedented demand created by a University of Florida basketball team.

"We're in a buying frenzy," said Linda Kallman, a bookstore official. Florida's first trip to the national semifinals, and its game against Duke Saturday night, has even inspired plans for something that was unthinkable when Lon

Kruger became coach four years ago — a design for a national championship T-shirt.

One unsolicited observation by Kallman said more about the Gators than their 29 victories in Florida's 75th and greatest season.

"These guys are all such nice guys," she said. "We've had some real jerks on the team in the past."

In a town small enough for such an assessment to be made on a personal basis, reaching the Final Four has merely enhanced the dramatic progress of a program that had to be remade rather than rebuilt.

The 7-21 record Kruger inherited was just one blemish. Rules violations had voided Florida's first two National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament appearances in 1987 and 1988, and revelations of drug use and personal misconduct

while Norm Sloan was coach raised serious questions.

When Kruger left Kansas State in 1990, he imported a philosophy that emphasized the importance of community service, effort in the classroom as well as the court and a respect for opponents. He studied the personalities of prospects and engaged them in unusual conversations during recruiting visits.

"You watch them," Kruger said. "You talk to them. Sincerity is really big in anything that you do. You can tell. You can get a sense of people's sincerity. You talk to other people. You watch the consistency of how a young person performs, or handles himself."

"That is so important, because every ball game that's a good ball game is going to come down to the last three or four minutes. And that person's sincerity in wanting to lay it on the line, that person feeling

good about his teammates, that feeling of doing absolutely anything for each other, all those things go back to sincerity. If you make concessions, or if you give a kid any reason to not feel that, then you're less than what you could be."

Craig Brown, a senior guard from Steelton, Pennsylvania, and Kruger's first recruit, was surprised at first by the direction of their conversation.

"The majority of his questions weren't even about basketball," he said.

"They were about my everyday life, my relationship with my family. A lot of times, when you would talk to people, they wanted to talk about basketball: what position you were going to play, how much you would play, those types of things. Not coach. It was more to get to know me as a person, and for me to know about him."

Brown had expected to discuss basketball, but became more relaxed by Kruger's approach. Eventually, Brown became a 15-point scorer, and the coach succeeded in coaxing the quiet guard into becoming an effective leader by picking his spots and speaking from the heart.

"He's the first coach I've had," Brown said, "who doesn't have to raise his voice to get his point across."

Now it has all come together on a national stage — the sometimes spectacular reliability of Brown and Dan Cross in the backcourt, the versatility of forward Brian Thompson, the end-to-end effort of forward Andrew DeClercq, and the robust efficiency of the 286-pound center Darnell Hill and his shot creation, DaMeat hook. Here, the warmth toward the team is not just traced to the fact that the Gators are headed for Charlotte; it is how they are going, and when.

As the Gators prepared for the games in Miami last weekend, television screens throughout the state reported that painful memories for the campus had come to a resolution when a jury voted in favor of the death penalty for Danny Rolling for the five murders committed here in 1990. Three days after the jury's decision, there was a reason to smile.

"Isn't that amazing?" Susana Gonzalez, a Florida graduate, said at work in the Purple Porpoise, a tavern on University Avenue that became a center of the celebration. Gonzalez wanted to be careful not to trivialize the horrors relived by her town last week, but she was moved by the timing of all that spontaneous, if temporary, happiness.

"I wonder if the players have ever thought about it," she said. "They couldn't help it. Not this week."

"A lot of people have commented the timing could not have been better," DeClercq said, "with all the stuff that has happened in the past with the Gainesville murders, and all those families, and the fact that something good has happened for this town. It has gotten in the news in a good way. A lot of people are very thankful for that."

It's easy to subscribe in Vienna and Salzburg just call: 0660-8155 or fax: 0660-175413

## McCaffrey's Fastest Break: NCAA Finals, and Now the NIT's

By Timothy W. Smith

NEW YORK — Billy McCaffrey has a world of things to smile about. He has back-to-back seasons of averaging 20 points a game — 20.9 this season — which makes him the first Vanderbilt basketball player to do that since 1966.

In addition, he went into the National Invitation Tournament championship game with a chance to become the first player since the seven players on the 1981 Indiana team to win championships in both the NIT and the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

McCaffrey was a member of the Duke University team that won the NCAA championship in 1991 before he transferred to Vanderbilt, which played Villanova in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night. Villanova, the 1985 na-

tional champion, had defeated Siena, 66-58, in the semifinals.

Yes, McCaffrey certainly has plenty to smile about. Now, the only question is: Will he? On the first play of the semifinal game against Kansas State on Monday night, he got whacked in the mouth; his top front right tooth broke in half.

"It was on the fast break," McCaffrey said. "I came down and got a fist in the mouth. I just played through. I wasn't in a lot of pain. I don't even know who did it."

Despite the broken tooth, McCaffrey hit the Wildcats' zone defense with 28 points, hitting 8 of 14 from the field and a perfect 10 of 10 from the free-throw line.

As McCaffrey prepared for Wednesday night's game, his former team, Duke, was preparing for its NCAA semifinal game against Florida in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Saturday. McCaffrey has no envy or regret over his decision to leave Duke.

"I pretty much feel the way I always have," he said. "I don't have any regrets with making the move. I thoroughly enjoy playing for Vanderbilt. It was the toughest decision of my life. I haven't looked back. If I would have stayed I always would have wondered, 'What if I would have transferred?'"

"Having so much success my first two years made it easy to transfer," he continued, "winning a national championship and going to the Final Four. I have fond memories at Duke, but I also cherish my memories at Vanderbilt. I wish them the best."

He said he still kept in touch with some of his former Duke teammates. He and the Blue Devils forward Grant Hill visited each other a couple of times last summer. He talked with the Duke forward Antonio Lang, a senior, a month ago, before the postseason tournaments heated up. And he remains in contact with Bobby Harley.

McCaffrey said he left because he was unhappy with his role as assigned by Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski, and his enjoyment of the game was beginning to wane.

"It wasn't necessarily the pressure," McCaffrey said. "In a very large program sometimes you get lost. You have to accept roles. Maybe you do one thing better than others and that's your role. That's not necessarily fun all the time. That's not to say that it's wrong. A coach has to make a decision and obviously Coach K is one of the best coaches in America. But you have to have fun."

Grant Hill is so talented that he can play four positions if they want him to. In my case sometimes I was strictly the shooter. And although that sounds fun, that's not always the case. It's a great program and I had some fond memories, but I needed a change just to enjoy the game." Some would wonder about the rationale

of transferring from a team like Duke, that seems to have a lock on Final Four appearances — seven in the past nine years — to Vanderbilt, which had to fight its way through the Southeastern Conference just to secure an NIT bid.

And when he was at Duke, McCaffrey used to look at the NIT with a certain amount of disdain, as do most players on perennial NCAA tournament teams. But his view has changed.

"It's been an eye opener for me," he said.

"You have a lot of good teams that don't make the NCAA, because of the automatic bids. Kansas State beat Kansas at Kansas this year and not too many teams do that. Clemson beat North Carolina. We beat Florida and they're in the Final Four. You definitely have some good teams in here. It's not the big dance, but it's very competitive and it's been a lot of fun."

Chuck Evans, a point guard from Mississippi State, and Tony Turner, as shooting forward from Providence, broke off their \$40,000 a year contracts and returned to the United States in mid-season, although Turner has since returned to finish out the season.

"The money is more important for the other players," Brower said. "They have to live on it."

He said he intends to come back next summer and play for Svetlana. In March, though, thoughts of the future take a back seat to the games in the United States.

"I am starting to get March Madness," Brower confessed last week, although, unfortunately for him, no NCAA games are shown on Russian TV.

"But other than that," he said, "I really don't miss that much."

## DENNIS THE MENACE



JUNIOR: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME BY PHILIP ANDERSON AND BILL JORGENSEN

INCCY  
REVVY  
LOACCI  
GENNIE

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

## PEANUTS



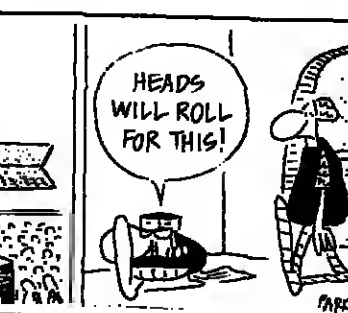
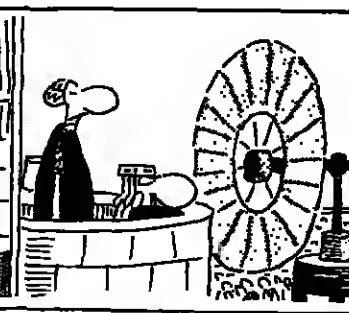
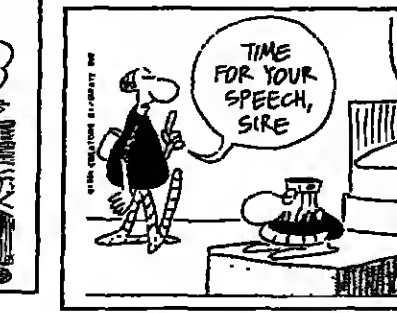
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



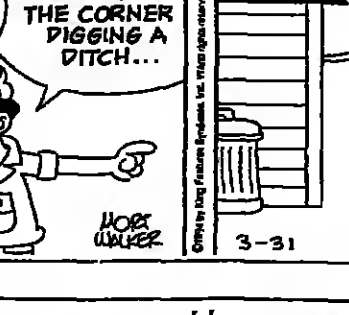
## BLONDIE



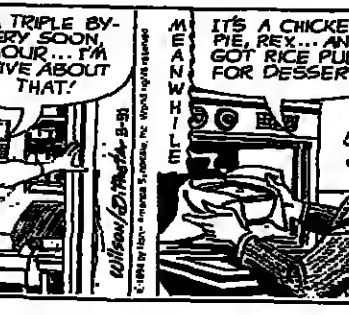
## WIZARD of ID



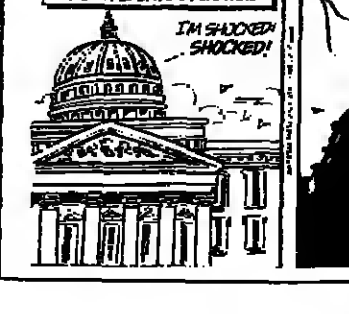
## BEETLE BAILEY



## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## GARFIELD



To our readers in France  
It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service.  
Just call us today at 05 437 437.

مكازم الناصر



# SPORTS

## Switzer Hired As Dallas Coach

The Associated Press

IRVING, Texas — Barry Switzer, who left Oklahoma University under a cloud five years ago, became coach of the Dallas Cowboys on Wednesday, just a day after his arch-rival, Jimmy Johnson, quit the National Football League championships.

Cowboys' owner Jerry Jones hired Switzer, his freshman football coach at the University of Arkansas, citing the need for "continuity and motivation."

Switzer, who has never coached in the NFL, said he wanted to return to the game he left abruptly in 1989.

"I missed football," he said. "I decided I'd rather coach."

"I give my commitment of loyalty, of excellence, of total commitment of making this program what it has been in the past and what it will be in the future," Switzer said.

Switzer, who won three national championships for the Sooners, was a "proven winner," Jones said.

As the 56-year-old Switzer sat beside him, Jones sought to allay fears among Cowboys fans that he would meddle in the team's on-field activities.

"I feel so strongly that you're going to benefit from the fact that the guy next to me coached me, the guy next to me has my total personal trust and commitment," Jones said.

"I feel we have one of the most talented teams that there is in the NFL, if not the most talented team, and one of the best that has ever been put together," Jones said. "I feel very confident that the continuity can be kept in place and be motivated with the new head coach of the Dallas Cowboys, Barry Switzer."

A source said Jones and Switzer worked out contract details at Valley Ranch.

It was Jones' mention of Switzer's name in a barroom conversation in Orlando, Florida, that infuriated Johnson to the point of wanting to leave the Cowboys.

"Jerry believes that Switzer can quickly adapt to the NFL and that his college background won't be a detrimental factor," the source said.

"Switzer won't get the kind of long-term deal that Jimmy got, and of course Jerry will now be in charge of all the management and personnel decisions."

Quarterback Troy Aikman and every assistant coach on Johnson's staff went to Jones' office Wednesday to meet with the owner and Switzer.

Aikman and Switzer have had a rocky relationship. Switzer recruited Aikman out of Henryetta, Oklahoma, to come to the Sooners, telling him that they were going to a passing offense. However, Oklahoma stayed in the ground-bound wishbone.

Aikman played one game as a freshman in 1984, then started as a sophomore until he broke his ankle against Miami in the fourth game of the season. He transferred at the end of 1985 to UCLA, where he found immediate stardom in a passing offense under Terry Donahue and eventually became the Cowboys No. 1 draft pick in 1989.

Aikman said Switzer "is an outstanding coach," and there should be no problem working with him.

Switzer won three national titles in 16 years at Oklahoma before leaving in 1989 amid several scandals involving arrests of his players. He went 157-29-4 at Oklahoma and

won or tied for 12 Big Eight titles. Johnson was diplomatic in his response to the news that Switzer will replace him.

"It's a little bit of a surprise to me, but again, that's Jerry's decision," Johnson said Wednesday on NBC's "Today" show. "We'll just have to wait and see how it works."

After two days of meetings with Jones, Johnson announced his resignation at a news conference Tuesday.

"After our discussions, we have mutually decided that I would no longer be the head football coach of the Dallas Cowboys," he said.

Johnson, 50, said he expected to coach again, although no NFL head coaching positions are open for the upcoming season.

Jones gave Johnson a monetary settlement he called a "big-time thank you" — it was believed to be a multimillion-dollar payment — and the two were amiable at their news conference.

"There's no way in the world either one of us could have done all this without each other," said Johnson, happy to be leaving even though it meant giving up a chance for a record third straight Super Bowl victory.

Johnson, who originally signed a 10-year contract to coach the Cowboys, received permission to join any team he wants — whenever he wants — despite the five years left on his contract.

In his years in Dallas, Johnson took the Cowboys from 1-15 to consecutive Super Bowl titles.



Spartak Moscow's goalkeeper, Gintaras Stauch, punched away Jurgen Klinsmann's header, but couldn't keep Monaco out of the Champions' League semifinals as the French team gained a 0-0 tie.

## Monaco Gains Semifinals, Barcelona Dumps Turks

Reuters

Monaco eased its way Wednesday into the semifinals of the European Cup by holding Spartak Moscow to a 0-0 draw in their Champions' League match, played in a snowstorm in Moscow.

Monaco has seven points from five matches and cannot be caught by either Spartak or Galatasaray of Turkey, the bottom two teams in Group A of the tournament. But the tie also helped Barcelona, which is vying with Monaco for the top spot in the group to avoid a likely semifinal against Group B leader AC Milan.

Both sides hit the goal bar in what was a surprisingly free-flowing game.

Monaco's German striker, Jurgen Klinsmann, had the best chance to score in the 38th minute, when he burst clear of the Spartak defense and evaded the onrushing goalkeeper, Gintaras Stauch. But his close-range shot hit the bar.

In the 51st minute, Spartak defender Yuri Nikiforov saw his hard, 30-meter free kick clip the bar with Monaco goalkeeper Jean-Luc Etorre well beaten.

Monaco attacked from the start and almost scored in the 10th minute, but Stauch pushed away a close-range header by Klinsmann.

Monaco consistently appeared to be the more dangerous team and striker Laurent Vitoud had done better in the 24th minute, when he rose high above defender

Vladislav Ternavsky to put a header just wide of the right-hand post.

Barcelona 3, Galatasaray 0: Hosi Barcelona clinched their place in the European Cup semifinals when they trounced Turkey's Galatasaray in the Champions' League Group A.

Guillermo Amor, Ronald Koeman and Eusebio Sacristan scored the goals, but Barcelona, European champions in 1992, could have stacked up a bigger victory if they had taken all their chances.

The Spanish champions have completed eight points from their five games and, with one match in come, lead Group A by one point.

Galatasaray and Spartak are out of the hunt.

A combination of misplaced shots, bad luck and the skill of Turkish goalkeeper Hayrettin Demiras limited Barcelona in one goal before the interval despite the superiority of the home side, who pushed forward relentlessly.

Amor broke the deadlock in the 22d minute, concluding a typically slick move. Aitor Beguiristain flicked the ball on and Amor dodged a defender and scored.

AC Milan 0, Anderlecht 0: The Italian champions secured themselves a berth in the European Cup semifinal despite being held to a lackluster goalless draw against the Belgian club in Milan.

Heading for their third straight Italian league triumph, Milan re-

mains on top of pool B in the Champions' League with seven points from five games. Anderlecht have four points and are out of contention.

The Italians play away to closest challengers Porto on April 13, needing only to avoid defeat to ensure, top spot in the one-off semifinal.

Not even the presence of Milan club president and Italian election winner Silvio Berlusconi could inspire his club against a defense-minded Anderlecht.

Milan midfielder Demetrio Albertini almost broke the deadlock in the 70th minute, his 25-meter drive from a free kick rebounding off the base of a post.

Porto 5, Werder Bremen 0: Portuguese champions Porto went on a goal-scoring spree to demolish hosts Werder Bremen in their Champions' League group B clash and effectively book a place in the European Cup semifinals.

First-half goals from Rui Filipe and Bulgarian Emil Kostadinov, two brilliant second-half strikes from Carlos Secretario and Domingos Oliveira and a last-minute penalty from Ivo Timoteo handed the German champions a demoralizing defeat.

With just three points from their five games, Werder, who had their Austrian star Andreas Herzog sent off for handball in the last minute, have no chance of finishing in the top two spots in the group.

With six points from their five games, Porto only needed one point from their last game against AC Milan to be 100 percent sure of a place in the last four with the Italians.

Cagliari 3, Internazionale 2: Two goals in the last 10 minutes gave the home team its victory over its Italian rivals from the north in their UEFA Cup first-leg semifinal.

Inter, which had lost its last two games, looked poised for a 2-1 victory until substitute Antonio Cristini's header put the Sardinians even in the 81st minute.

Giuseppe Pancani, another substitute, got the winner just four minutes from the end, with a his low shot slightly deflected off Inter defender Antonio Paganini.

Winners of the competition in 1991, Inter had taken a lead on a looping header from striker Davide Fontolan in only the sixth minute.

Brazilian-born striker Oliveira got Cagliari a tie five minutes later, but Uruguayan Ruben Sosa restored Inter's lead with a powerful right-foot shot in the 61st minute.

## A Divorce the Cowboys' Owner, Jones, Will Come to Regret

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — You probably know a couple just like them. As soon as their divorce was final, as soon as the financial settlement had been agreed upon, they couldn't say enough nice things about each other.

And here were the latest cozy couple to fit that description, sitting side by side in front of a blue-and-silver Cowboys banner.

"I feel better," Jimmy Johnson was saying, "about Jerry Jones as a friend understanding me than I ever have in our entire relationship."

"I hope you respect the relationship we have," Jerry Jones said. "It meant a lot. Not more than the Dallas Cowboys, but it meant a lot."

During the news conference, the now former coach and the owner-general manager of the reigning two-time Super Bowl champions even alluded to the financial settlement for the five years remaining on Johnson's contract, although no numbers were divulged.

"I should have slapped myself in the face for this," Johnson said of the settlement, "but I told Jerry, 'You don't have to do that.'"

"Thank you, Jimmy," Jones said as Johnson playfully nudged him on the shoulder, "for everything that has happened for a long time."



The happy couple, Johnson (left) and Jones, at their parting.

They openly discussed every aspect of their divorce except Johnson's visitation rights to Valley Ranch, the Cowboys' complex. But the marriage was over. And not a quarrel too soon. If they had tried to prolong the marriage, they would have been at each other's throats again over something, anything.

For all their kind words Tuesday, Johnson and Jones are, quite simply, incompatible. Both were smart enough to realize it. But now that they have split, where does Jimmy Johnson go from here? And where do Jerry Jones and the Cowboys go from here?

"According to our agreement, Jimmy can coach anywhere he wants to coach," Jones said. "And do anything he wants to do."

Look for Johnson to be a television analyst during the National Football League season while he sits coaching offers. Surely the expansion Carolina Panthers will pursue him. So will every NFL franchise that isn't completely happy with its coach.

But if Don Shula, now 64, were to decide to stop coaching the Miami Dolphins, Johnson would jump at an offer to return to the area where he guided the University of Miami to two national college titles.

Unlike most ex-coaches at liberty, Johnson wasn't fired and he's not burned out. He just needs a club owner whose ego isn't as large as his understandingly is.

to producing the Cowboys' two Super Bowl rings in only the fourth and

fifth seasons, he proved to be an exceptional motivator and a shrewd judge of talent. "How 'bout them Cowboys?" he would yell after a big victory.

But without Johnson on the sideline, the Cowboys won't be as good. Even with him, the Cowboys were due for a difficult season in trying to be the first "three-peat" Super Bowl champions. And when adversity develops, his absence will be the Cowboys' first crunch.

"This wouldn't have happened if Jimmy were still here," some will surely grieve. "Jimmy wouldn't have let it happen."

THE IRONY of the timing of Johnson's departure is that Norm Turner, his offensive coordinator, left two months ago to be the Washington Redskins' head coach, just as Johnson's previous defensive coordinator, Dave Wannstedt, left after their first Super Bowl victory to be the Chicago Bears' head coach.

What the Cowboys don't need now is a coach with a new system and a new philosophy, such as Barry Switzer, still at large after resigning in 1989 at the University of Oklahoma with a rival rap sheet.

With his exalted ego, Jerry Jones probably thinks that it won't make any difference who the coach is because he, Jerry Jones, is really the reason the Cowboys have the opportunity to three-peat.

But sooner or later, Jerry Jones will wish he had stayed married to Jimmy Johnson. For better or for worse.

### SIDELINES

#### Soccer Championship Sites Chosen

BARCELONA (AP) — Athens will be the site of the European Champions' Cup final May 18 while Copenhagen will play host to the May 4 final of the Cup Winners' Cup. The UEFA executive committee announced at a meeting here Wednesday.

Athens' Olympic stadium was picked over London's Wembley for Europe's top cup final. Copenhagen's Parken Stadium was chosen over the Anoeta ground in San Sebastian, Spain, for the Cup Winners' Cup match.

• The Italian team Sampdoria, from Genoa, will play China's national team in Beijing on May 15. The People's Daily said Wednesday.

For the Record  
The fellow, the French-trained gelding that won the prestigious Cheltenham Gold Cup two weeks ago, will run in the Grand National steeplechase April 9, his trainer, Francois Doumen said.

The two Australian syndicates challenging for next year's America's Cup agreed to cooperate in testing, development, facilities and promotion.

Ray Mercer, the heavyweight contender charged with offering the fighter Jesse Ferguson \$100,000 in mid-fight to take a dive, was found not guilty by a jury in New York City.

Alberto Tomba, 35, the former world and Olympic champion alpine skier, was elected to the Italian parliament on the ticket of Forza Italia.

Miguel Angel Gonzalez of Mexico retained his WBC lightweight title by stopping Jean-Baptiste Mendy of France in the fifth round in Paris.

They are entering what should be the prime years of their careers. They, with Bernhard Langer, Fred Couples and Paul Azinger (when healthy), have clearly separated themselves from golf's hot list.

Norman, who breezed through last weekend's Players Championship with a whopping 24 strokes under par, has his game under almost to a perfect pitch. It looks much as it did when, in his finest perfor-

## A New Golden Age for Golf?

### Norman, Price and Faldo: The Masters 3

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

PONTE VEDRA, Florida — In golf's most recent golden age, the Big Three were Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player. They were the undisputed giants of the game, players who had a combined total of nearly 200 worldwide victories by the time each had reached his 38th birthday.

It would be folly to suggest that golf's current Big Three — Greg Norman, 39, Nick Faldo, 36, and Nick Price, 37, — will ever dominate the game to the extent that their predecessors did.

There simply are too many variables, beginning with a larger number of formidable competitors and ending with enormous, motivating appearance fees for corporate outings.

But a '90s golden age could be on the horizon. The current Big Three, with 126 victories among them, are rounding into form at just the right time. With the Masters, the first of golf's four major championships, starting April 7, Norman, Faldo and Price are all "on song" as the Europeans say.

They are entering what should be the prime years of their careers. They, with Bernhard Langer, Fred Couples and Paul Azinger (when healthy), have clearly separated themselves from golf's hot list.

Norman, who breezed through last weekend's Players Championship with a whopping 24 strokes under par, has his game under almost to a perfect pitch. It looks much as it did when, in his finest perfor-

mance, he won the British Open at Royal St. George's last summer with a final-round 64.

"I'm really enjoying the way I'm playing golf right now," said Norman, who had already won earlier this year at the Johnnie Walker Classic at Phuket, Thailand.

In six outings, he has finished out of the top 10 just once, a tie for 18th at the Australian Masters in February. This month, he has shot just one over-par round, a 74 in the second round at the Doral-Ryder Open.

Price is in the same sort of slot. His missing the cut last week can be dismissed as an aberration: He was suffering from a head cold, and from the pressures of more than a year on leader boards around the world.

In the last 19 months, he has won 12 times and has 23 top-three finishes in 49 events. In 1994, he has either won or finished second in four of his five starts before the cold struck.

This Masters will be a telling one for him. He has shown a disturbing tendency to wilt when the white hot light of expectation focuses on him, especially at the majors.

At last year's Masters — the last previous time he had missed a cut — he shot a second-round 81 two weeks after winning the Players Championship with a scary display of accuracy. He could not overcome a balky putter at the U.S. Open and finished tied for 11th.

Then, after winning two PGA Tour events in three weeks, he went to the British Open as the favorite and tied for sixth. Coming off an

impressive victory at Memphis, he finished 31st at the PGA Championship while trying to defend his 1992 title.

"The majors are a different type of pressure," Price said earlier this year. "We try to get our games in peak at that very week, and that it was like, 'Now I realize what it was like for players like Arnold and Jack, who were always under that kind of pressure.'"

"I want to win another major very badly. I think that's the next step for me."

Unlike Price and Norman, a gregarious twosome, the solitary Faldo has won two different majors. He has two Masters titles and three British Opens, and what his game lacks in power and flamboyance is more than offset by almost metronomic accuracy.

Much was made of his missing the cut by a stroke at Doral, where he hit a wedge shot into the water at the last hole on Friday, but Faldo's game is arriving on schedule.

When he is playing well, he has an aura about him. He walks, talks and plays as though he is above it all. At the moment, he is approaching that. His putter is working and he is working hard with the coach David Leadbetter to tighten any remaining loose bolts in his swing.

After taking earlier this month off to England for the birthday of two of his three children, Faldo is back and refreshed. He will play this week at New Orleans to finish his Masters preparation.

As golf's first major approaches, the sport's three major players have their game's in hand. Spring has rarely been brighter with promise.

### SCOREBOARD

#### NBA Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	41	28	.593	0
Orlando	31	38	.447	10
Miami	37	32	.536	4
New Jersey	39	30	.564	2
Philadelphia	35	34	.507	6
Washington	33	36	.476	8

##### CENTRAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	40	29	.577	0
Chicago	34	35	.493	6
Cleveland	38	31	.551	2
Indiana	36	33	.514	4
Charlotte	31	38	.447	9
Detroit	29	40	.419	11
Milwaukee	28	41	.406	12

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	40	29	.577	0
San Antonio	39	30	.564	1
Utah	42	27	.607	0
Denver	33	36	.476	7
Minnesota	30	39	.435	10
Dallas	28	41	.406	12

##### PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	32	37	.463	0
Phoenix	42	27	.607	0
Golden State	40	29	.577	1
Portland	41	28	.593	0
L.A. Lakers	39	30	.564	1
Sacramento	36	33	.514	4

##### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
New York	101-95	Orlando	95-91
Orlando	95-91	Miami	91-88
Miami	91-88	New Jersey	88-85
New Jersey	88-85	Philadelphia	85-82
Philadelphia	85-82	Washington	82-79

#### NHL Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	47	23	7	101	275	214
New Jersey	45	21	11	101	287	202
Philadelphia	34	32	13	77	214	211
Washington	33	37	10	76	254	244
Pittsburgh	31	35	14	76	254	244

##### CENTRAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	44	26	8	96	283	224
Chicago	42	28	10	94	283	224
St. Louis	42	28	10	94	283	224
Chicago	42	28	10	94	283	224
St. Louis	42	28	10	94	283	224

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	44	26	8	96	283	224
Calgary	42	28	10	94	283	224
Edmonton	42	28	10	94	283	224
Calgary	42	28	10	94	283	224
Edmonton	42	28	10	94	283	224

#### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
New York	101-95	Orlando	95-91
Orlando	95-91	Miami	91-88
Miami	91-88	New Jersey	88-85
New Jersey	88-85	Philadelphia	85-82
Philadelphia	85-82	Washington	82-79

#### Major League Soccer

##### PRE-SEASON EXHIBITION GAMES

Team	Score	Team	Score
Cleveland	1-0	Portland	1-0
Portland	1-0	Cleveland	1-0
Cleveland	1-0	Portland	1-0
Portland	1-0	Cleveland	1-0
Cleveland	1-0	Portland	1-0

##### POSTAL

Team	Score	Team	Score
New York	101-95	Orlando	95-91
Orlando	95-91	Miami	91-88
Miami	91-88	New Jersey	88-85
New Jersey	88-85	Philadelphia	85-82
Philadelphia	85-82	Washington	82-



ART BUCHWALD

Cancel Spring Break

WASHINGTON — I was on the airplane enjoying the sound of the college students drinking merrily in the seats behind me when the man sitting next to me said, "They ought to abolish spring break."

I couldn't believe my ears. "Sir, are you an American citizen?" I asked him.

"Of course," he replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Because no full-blooded American would want to get rid of spring break. It is the cornerstone of our Constitution. Our patriotic soldiers fought King George to ensure that every Colonial student, regardless of race, creed or religion, would be entitled to spring break."

"What the hell are students doing taking vacations when they can't even read or write?"

"Their young minds are fragile. You can't force too many facts on them in one semester—they could collapse with exhaustion."

"I never had a spring break," he said.

"Then you haven't experienced the best years of your life. You were deprived of beer busts and sunbats and blanket parties and all the things that kids enjoy nowadays. I would be bitter, too, if I never cruised down the main drag of Fort Lauderdale in my underwear honking at all the great bodies."

"If we abolished spring break, we might discover a way to dispose of nuclear waste," he told me.

"That is just a guess on your part. There is no guarantee that if you make students study they will find a solution to the world's problems. Two or three weeks is out going to make any difference when it comes to sending astronauts into space."

"If I had my way, I would lock every one of them up in the study hall and throw away the key," he said.

"Bite your tongue. You are talking about vulnerable children who could not function without ski vacations or touch football on the private front lawn of Palm Springs. I know these kids. They gave all they could to their classroom work and they hardly have enough energy left to wind-surf off the shores of Hawaii."

"What's wrong with that?" I asked.

"The parents are also illiterate. 'Look, that's how the cookie crumbles. Besides, it gives the teachers a chance to get away.'"

"Why should they expect a break if their students can't read or write?"

"You're biased against our American educational system. The only thing that counts in this country is that our students are happy. Spring break is a time for them to forget their cares and create memories for their adult years. You don't even have to be smart to enjoy the vacation. No matter where you stand academically you have as much chance as the next person to catch the perfect wave."

B.B.: And God Created an Animal Lover

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The photographs decorating her office show Brigitte Bardot much as she looked when she first seduced the world: long blond hair, seductive eyes, pouting mouth.

The slim upright woman in black who appeared through the door had reading glasses hanging from her neck and the lined face of someone who had spent a summer too many in the sun.

Yet, she, too, looked familiar. Since abandoning her movie career 21 years ago, Brigitte Bardot has wrapped a veil around her private life, but B.B. the same and B.B. the face have not been forgotten here. Now, however, she dedicates the fame she acquired as a sex kitten to protecting real cats — and dogs, horses and all the other animals God created when He also created woman.

"It's over," she said, sitting in the Paris office of the animal rights foundation that carries her name. "It's another world. I have no more friends from those days. I have no time for that. I only live in the world of animal protection. I speak only of that, I think only of that, I am obsessed."

She looked pleased with her answer, as if confident she had smothered further discussion of her screen past. "I always loved animals," she went on. "But when I was making films, I discovered there was a difference between loving animals and fighting for them — and I didn't have time to fight for them. So that's why I gave up cinema. I stopped making films to look after animals."

To 46 films over 22 years, Bardot had come to personify the French "art of loving," and an entire generation mourned her retirement. But implicitly, there was more to her decision than just saving animals. When Bardot reached 30, the author Marguerite Duras wrote, "Brigitte, your choice is to become a woman or to age into an old little girl." So she chose: Her young beauty would be preserved on celluloid and she would age at her own pace — with lifts or tucks or off camera.

Now, six months before her 60th birthday, sitting primly behind a desk, her eyes still sparkling, her hair pulled on her head in a B.B. style once nicknamed *chouchoute* (sauerkraut), she seemed happy with her decision. She knows that, for all their love of cats and dogs, many consider her eccentric. Yet, even now, she lacks the solemnity of true fanatics. She called for a bottle of Champagne.

"It's the one thing that gives me some zest when I feel tired," she said, filling two glasses and toasting. "To the animals. I'm not an extremist, you know. Someone has to do this."



Brigitte Bardot with a friend: "I'm not an extremist."

Of course, it helps to be B.B., as she is still known here. She can get air time on French television to promote her causes. When she denounces cruelty to animals, she is assured of coverage — or worse. After she urged the French to stop eating horse meat, death threats, presumably from angry butchers, followed. And what political leader is not going to read a letter from Brigitte Bardot.

"When I gave up movies, some people said I was protecting animals to gain publicity," she recalled. "Now, if there was one woman in the world who didn't need publicity, it was me. Even today, there are people who ask, why don't you help children, or the people in Bosnia, or old people, or AIDS victims? There are always people telling me I should worry about something else."

On top of that, the first Brigitte Bardot Foundation in 1977 failed after just three months. But she tried again in 1986, this time with professional help. And to raise the necessary \$500,000 capital, she auctioned off almost all her belongings —

furniture, paintings, movie mementoes, her favorite guitar, even her jewelry. She also donated La Madrugue, her beachside home in Saint-Tropez, to the new foundation. But there were still those who sniped that she chose to love animals because she had been so let down by men. Her first marriage, at 18, was to the director Roger Vadim, who turned her into a legend with his 1956 film "And God Created Woman." After seven years, they separated. Two more marriages — to Jacques Charrier, an actor, and Gunter Sachs, a millionaire industrialist — and many affairs also ended in disappointment.

Then, 18 months ago, she married again, this time to Bernard d'Ormale, a business executive. And are you still married? "It depends on the day," she said with a laugh that lasted barely a second. "It's a private matter of no concern to anyone."

Her marriage did draw attention, though, because d'Ormale was a close associate of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's extreme rightist National Front. Some financial backers of her foundation were unhappy with her choice of spouse.

PEOPLE

Dassin Takes Up Cause  
In Memory of Mercouri

Jules Dassin, the husband of the late Melina Mercouri, says he will try to fulfill his wife's dream to get back the Parthenon marbles from the British Museum in London and house them in a new Acropolis museum. The American-born film director made the pledge after he was appointed president of a foundation named in honor of the actress-politician. The government established the Melina Mercouri Foundation after the actress died on March 6 at age 73. Its goal is to promote the new museum and the return of the Elgin Marbles.

Lynn Redgrave has been elected president of the Players, a 106-year-old club for actors and patrons of the arts. Chosen for the position by the 22-member board of directors, she will be the Players' first female president. The first woman member, Helen Hayes, was not admitted until 1988.

Lana Turner, 74, has been released after a week in a Los Angeles hospital, where she was treated for pneumonia.

The police recovered a cache of stolen Marilyn Monroe memorabilia, but not the halter-top dress that billowed up as she stood over a subway grate in the 1955 movie "The Seven Year Itch." The items were stolen last year from a locker in New York rented by the family of Lee Strasberg, Monroe's mentor and were found in another locker in the same warehouse.

Grace Slick, former lead singer for Jefferson Airplane and Jefferson Starship, pleaded not guilty to pointing a shotgun at a police officer during a standoff at her home north of San Francisco.

Marvin Gaye was shot to death by his father 10 years ago Friday, a day before the singer's 45th birthday. To mark the anniversary and honor Gaye's 26-year career, Motown Records says it will release many of his works on compact disc.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Page 4

Berlin Cancels  
Hitler Exhibition

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Berlin's history museum bowed to pressure and canceled an exhibition of Adolf Hitler propaganda photos, even though the show had been praised as a serious examination of the "Führer myth."

The exhibit features the work of Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, and has been seen by more than 40,000 people in Munich since it opened this year. It was to have opened on April 28 at the German History Museum in Berlin.

The museum director, Christoph Stöckel, said he was surprised by the objections to the exhibit, but decided to cancel it after a personal appeal from the head of Berlin's Jewish community.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Weekend. Rows include Europe (Algeria, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Barcelona, Beijing, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cape Town, Chicago, Dallas, Delhi, Denver, Detroit, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Jakarta, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, Mumbai, New York, Osaka, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vancouver, Warsaw, Zurich) and Oceania (Auckland, Sydney).



**North America**  
The Northeast will have dry, chilly weather Friday. The Midwest will be breezy and milder. Showers from the south will creep northward into the South States Friday into the weekend. The Plains will have mild weather with showers possible over the weekend. Phoenix and Los Angeles will be warm.

**Europe**  
Stormy weather will continue to affect the British Isles. North Sea and Scandinavia Friday into Saturday. Winds will be quite strong Friday into Saturday, then diminish a bit Sunday. Paris and London will be dry and seasonable by Sunday. Heavy rains will soak southeastern Europe this weekend.

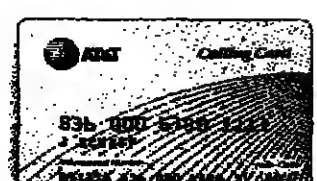
**Asia**  
Warm spring weather will surge eastward from Beijing through Seoul Friday into the weekend. Milder weather and some sun will prevail at Tokyo this weekend. Hong Kong through south-central China will be rather cloudy with on-and-off rain. Manila through Bangkok will be partly sunny and very warm.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Weekend. Rows include Africa (Algeria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Lagos, Nairobi, Tunis) and Latin America (Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso).

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Table with 4 columns: Resort, Conditions, Snow, and Comments. Rows include Andersee, Aspen, Breckenridge, Copper Mountain, etc.

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier. If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call all the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



Table with 4 columns: COUNTRY, ACCESS NUMBER, COUNTRY, ACCESS NUMBER. Rows include Asia/Pacific, Europe, Middle East, Americas, Africa, and Caribbean.